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Britain Drops Partition Plan For Palestine

Arabs and Jews invited to London parley with Government — Immigration policy involved.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 9—British plans for the partition of Palestine were abandoned today and a new effort to solve the complex problem of how to reconcile Jewish and Arab interests was ordered in the form of conferences to be held here between Arabs, Jews, and the British Government.

The step was taken with the publication of the report of the Royal Commission headed by Sir John Woodhead, which has just completed a study of the situation in Palestine.

It was accompanied by a Government declaration which announced that "political, administrative, and financial difficulties in the proposal to create independent Arab and Jewish States inside Palestine are so great that this solution of the problem is impractical."

The solution referred to was a new partition scheme which the Woodhead report proposed with many reservations and indications of reluctance. The scheme, had it been adopted, would have involved minimum concessions to Zionism and established in essence a federated State consisting of three semi-autonomous political units all joined within a single customs and financial union.

For Early Discussion

Faced with the problem of finding some alternative solution to the problem which continues to be grave and disturbing, the Government announced as its next move an invitation to representatives of Arabs, both within and around Palestine and to representatives of the Jewish agency "to confer with them in London as soon as possible regarding future policy, including the question of immigration into Palestine."

This extension to Jews and Arabs of an opportunity for further negotiation was accompanied, however, by a firm warning that "if the London discussions should not produce an agreement within a reasonable period of time, they (the Government) will take their own decision in the light of their examination of the problem and of the discussions in London and announce the policy which they propose to pursue."

In net effect, therefore, the British Government has today rejected partition as a means of solution, given Jews and Arabs one more chance to get together on a compromise solution, but announced to both and to the world that if this alternative approach fails to produce early results it will handle the matter in its own way regardless of Jews and Arabs.

Mandate Recognized

Foreign interests and the insistence by the United States Government of a right to be consulted in regard to any changes in the mandate affecting American interests was recognized partially by a concluding sentence in the Government statement which said:

"In considering and settling their policy His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will keep constantly in mind the international character of the mandate with which they have been entrusted and their obligations in that respect."

The interest of the United States was indicated in the fact that the report was made public in Washington simultaneously with its publication in London.

Two Commissions

Today's decision brings to an end the prospects of many months that Palestine would be divided into separate Jewish, Arab, and mandated States. A Royal Commission headed by Lord Peel recommended partition in a report submitted in July, 1937. It had recommended further study to determine details. A four-man commission was appointed early in the year to carry out this detailed work. It left London for Palestine in April and submitted its report to the Government under date of Oct. 19. Since then the Government has presumably been weighing its decision, which is announced today along with the text of the report not previously made public.

To all practical effect, the Partition Commission took the rudimentary partition plan worked out by the Peel Commission and reduced it

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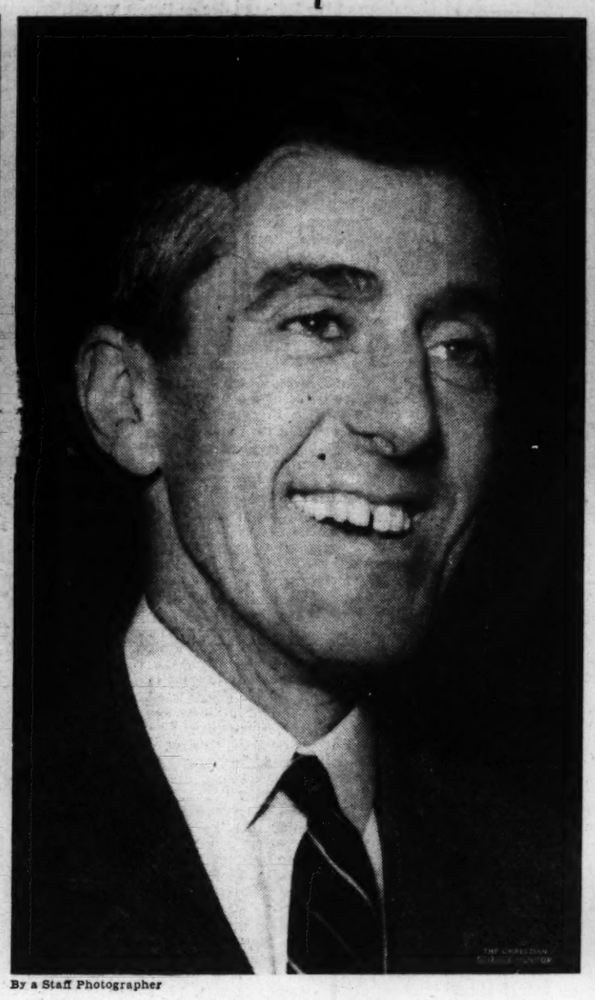
Five Reasons for Republican Jubilation

Wide World

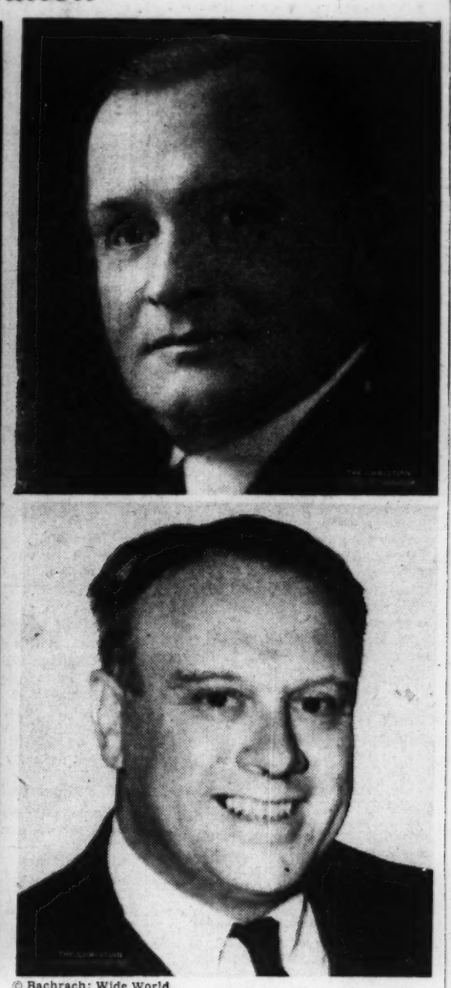
George D. Aiken
Re-elected Governor of Vermont

William H. Vanderbilt
Governor-elect of Rhode Island



By a Staff Photographer

Leverett Saltonstall
Governor-elect of Massachusetts



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Francis P. Murphy
Re-elected Governor of New Hampshire

Raymond E. Baldwin
Governor-elect of Connecticut

Republican Sweep Hits High Point In New England

G. O. P. hails big gains as forecasting the New Deal's overthrow in 1940 vote.

Yankee G. O. P. wins 5 Governors, 3 Senators and carries 22 seats in Lower House.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — A mighty Republican tide, unlike anything seen for eight lean years, swept across the Nation yesterday and the United States became a two-party country again.

The effects on the morale of the opposition, both in the Republican Party and among anti-New Deal Democrats, will be quite as great as upon the composition of the Congress and State and local Governments. They now see reason to hope for an overturn in 1940 on the basis of such a strong Republican showing in 1938, although President Roosevelt himself was not running for office this year and that might change the situation materially. If he expects to save the New Deal, yesterday's outcome may make it more likely that Mr. Roosevelt will seek a third term.

The Republican tide swept victoriously across every closely contested State except New York and California. In the Empire State, Thomas E. Dewey made an impressive showing against a generally praised Governor who had opposed the President's court bill. In California, decisive left-wing Democratic totals were swollen in large measure from the ranks of those who favored the $30-Every-Thursday plan, and from successive migrant waves of "refugees" from Southern and dust-bowl States.

But with these two exceptions, the Republican triumph came near to completion. It was physically impossible for the Party to gain control of the Senate and virtually so in the House, but Republicans added no less than 14 new State Governors to the five they retained; they elected eight new Senators, and perhaps more, to add to the 15 they now hold; their house totals now indicate a gain of over 70 seats, which is more than any but the most partisan observers had expected.

Extent of Sweep

In short, the Republicans gained in virtually all parts of the country where electoral outcomes are not foregone conclusions. Leaving out some 13 States for the Solid South, a few other western States that are almost equally Democratic, and it is seen that the Republican opposition is an active and challenging factor in a large part of the remaining States.

Most significant, there will now be Republican Administrations in the Statehouses and the Courthouses of 20-odd States. Yesterday's gains of State capitals include such mighty commonwealths as Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

New Englanders of the factory dales joined with those of the farming hills in giving the Grand Old Party today its most decisive victory in this area since 1930.

The surprising resurgence of Republican strength in industrial centers enabled the party to emphatically refute all pre-election forecasts of a close fight by winning all five gubernatorial contests, all three United States Senate seats at stake, and to tip the majority on the New England Congressional delegation 22 to 7 in favor of the Republicans.

Leverett Saltonstall, descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall who came to the New World with Governor Winthrop, defeated James M. Curley, colorful product of Boston's hurly-burly Irish wards, for the Massachusetts governorship.

Vanderbilt Wins

William H. Vanderbilt, son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of the wealthy New York and Newport family, defeated the incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert E. Quinn in Rhode Island, while Francis P. Murphy, a New Hampshire farm boy who became head of one of the world's largest shoe manufacturing concerns and the largest single employer of labor in his State, easily won re-election as Governor.

Likewise with ease did Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, noted authority on wild flowers and critic of his own party, win re-election.

The Connecticut contest was packed with interest. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, who sought election for the fifth successive term, was defeated by Raymond E. Baldwin, Middletown attorney. But the outcome was actually decided by a third candidate, Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport.

McLevy Polls 165,000

Attacking both the Democrats and the Republicans for scandals involving the municipality of Waterbury and land-taking deals for the new Merritt Parkway, Mr. McLevy rolled up tremendous third party popularity. He polled upward of 165,000 votes, more than three times his previous gubernatorial poll in 1934, when he was given 38,000 votes.

Although Governor Cross, who assumed the gubernatorial chair after 40 years of teaching English Literature in Yale University, ran ahead of his party, the enormous cut taken out of his votes by Mr. McLevy spelled his defeat. If he had been elected he would have been the first Governor since 1818 to be given five successive terms in office.

G.O.P. Wins Two Senators

In the Connecticut and New Hampshire elections for the United States Senate, the Roosevelt Administration lost two seats. In Connecticut, John A. Danaher, who comes from a family long prominent in Nutmeg State labor circles, defeated the incumbent Senator Augustine Lonergan, who had the endorsement of United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

In New Hampshire, where the New Deal issue was the main item at stake, Charles W. Tobey, who as a Republican member of the National Lower House has consistently opposed the New Deal, defeated the incumbent Democrat, Senator Fred H. Brown.

In Vermont, the Republicans retained the seat occupied by Senator Ernest W. Gibson.

It was among members of the Congressional delegation that the trend towards the Republicans could be gauged most objectively, at least in so far as it related to the national scheme of things. It appeared that Massachusetts had retained its 10 Republican Congressmen, but had not actually cut into the five seats of the Democrats, although there was extremely close voting even in the industrial sections where most of the Democratic seats are held.

It appeared, however, that the G. O. P. had wrested four of the six Connecticut Congressional seats from the sons of Jefferson and Jackson, had taken both Rhode Island seats and captured one in New Hampshire besides retaining what it had in Vermont.

Gains in the House

This means that instead of having 16 Republicans in the Lower House to 13 Democrats, as previously, when the new Congress meets the New England delegation will have 22 Republicans and only seven Democrats.

Some interest was focused on the New Hampshire Congressional contest where Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, was returned to the seat he had been forced to surrender to Alphonse Roy, Democrat, only six days before the last session ended. This surrender resulted from a lengthy House investigation of a very close vote between the two candidates in 1936. The House seat that was relinquished by Mr. Tobey so he could seek the Senatorial post was filled by Foster Stearns, a Republican, son of Calvin Coolidge's close friend, Frank Stearns.

In Rhode Island, Charles F. Risk, who caused something of a national flurry three years ago by winning a Congressional seat for the Republi-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Wide Effect of Big Business Called Best Field for Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Big business should be studied for its effects upon the national economy rather than for its effects upon different groups within the nation, Edward S. Mason, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, today told the Academy of Political Science, holding its annual meeting here at the Astor Hotel.

Professor Mason held that studies of large enterprises should analyze the consequences of corporate price policies on production and employment, the effects of restraints on free enterprise and free bargaining, and the consequences of concentration of economic control on the social stability of the economic system.

The speaker also declared that the traditional anti-trust policy, dealing with restraints on free enterprise, were limited in handling the problems of large-scale business. Price and production policies often complained of were, he held, the result of certain technological facts which are not likely to be seriously altered by the enforcement of anti-trust acts. Among these facts he listed the increasing importance of durable capital and consumers goods, an increase in the market importance of large sellers with the extension of mass production methods, a growth in the proportion of overhead to total costs in many industries and the increase and importance of industries now beyond the stage of active competitive expansion.

Monopoly Problems

Actually, any radical change in the type of price structure of industrial markets lies outside the scope of practical public policy, Professor Mason said, adding that any successful regulation of corporate price and production policies must be along lines which would alter the structure

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Goodwill Parley On Pacific Links Peace-Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9—Responsibility for world peace lies with the citizens of the individual nations "who must realize they are not living in cities, communities, or nations—but in an interdependent world—and act accordingly."

This was the keynote for the twenty-third annual "Goodwill Congress" of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches in session here, by its International President, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, in his opening address.

As seen by its officials and by religious leaders in the San Francisco Bay region, this "Goodwill Con-

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Illinois Women Start Drive For Efficiency in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Taking up the challenge flung to democratic governments, to the effect that they are too slow and ineffective, members of the Illinois League of Women Voters are beginning a close-up study of the operations of local government in their own communities to find ways of speeding them up and making them function more efficiently.

"Starting with the home town," the women hope to acquire a richer understanding of just how democracy moves on a small scale, and later comprehend more adequately the democratic processes in the county, state, and nation, according to Mrs. George G. Bogert, President of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

Sitting in a chair opposite the Mayor's desk and asking him questions, calling on the chief of police to explain the duties of his office, looking over the city's fire equipment and getting supplementary information from the fire chief himself are some of the first steps in the League's studies.

Personal calls on city officials and running around from the schools to the library to the factory—plain foot work, the women admit—all help to present a vivid picture of what is actually happening and makes names of candidates and newspaper accounts of policies far more vital to the women, it was agreed.

It is a kind of progressive education theory applied to government where people first learn by doing and seeing and later begin to theorize and draw conclusions, it was pointed out. But the women are out for facts, not opinions, and their aim is to place these facts in readable form so that the townpeople can go on from there and formulate plans for change or improvement as they choose.

"It's a 'Know Your Town' project based on specific questions sent out from our national headquarters," said Mrs. Bogert who declared that in the face of increasing criticism of democratic form of government in the world, it becomes a sober duty for people to study and buttress up this guarantor of freedom of the individual. In fact, the main purpose of the League, she said, is to "make democracy work by making its citizens informed and effective in the many complicated fields of government."

"The 'Know Your Town' project holds out the hope," said Mrs. Bogert, "that our members may enlarge their acquaintance with actual first-hand government situations preparatory to later action. We feel the urgency, expressed by some of our members recently back from Europe, to buttress up our own democratic form of government before it is too late."

This Changing World

The Railroad Wage Decision—Opportunity for Management and Men to Work Out New Compromise—Consolidation Again to the Fore

By H. B. Elliston

It is encouraging to see from the news that railroad managements and men are sitting together in Washington to see what can be done to overcome the plight of American railroads. Managements had insisted on a 15 per cent cut in wages. The men had rejected it. The President faced with this impasse, stepped in with the appointment of a fact finding board of three men of high caliber. And they, too, rejected the plea of the carriers. Now the acquiescent managements along with the men are looking into other methods of effecting operating economies.

It is difficult to find anything in the general approach of the fact-finding board at which to demur. The particular ground for rejecting the carriers' plea that impressed this column was that a wage cut at this time would run counter to the general trend in industry. None can gainsay either the ground or the argument. Business is on the way up. That means that production is rising. And, as production rises, wages should follow suit, as the automobile industry in this recovery has been quick to recognize.

One of the chief troubles with the railroads in the past is that their economy has not been integrated with the general recovery. Last fall, when everything was going down, there was a 7½ per cent wage increase. This was followed in the spring by a freight rate increase. The consequence was that shippers who were getting lower prices for their products found that they had to pay more to ship them. This is the way to perpetuate a depression, not to cure one. Freight rates are second to money rates in importance to business, and when they go up as general prices are going down, the natural result is to atrophy the economic system.

It is to be hoped that this recognition of the importance of timing in the determination of wage and freight rates will henceforth govern railroad policy.

* * * *

Business improvement will spread to the railroads with or without wage cuts. However, there remains a problem for the railroads, and a waiting upon prosperity will not cure it. A third of the rail system is in receivership. More will follow the same course unless this recovery lasts longer than the last. It is therefore taking time by the forelock to inquire into fundamental means of overcoming the railroads' difficulties.

Among the proposals under discussion the one that springs to the eye, as the French say, is the old one of consolidation. It has been on the tapis for such a long time that most observers had almost given up the hope that it would ever be realized. The delegates in Washington, however, know that President, Congress and public expect them to work out a program. They know they can count on prompt congressional action for anything reasonable that comes out of their conferences. Hence some consolidation may be worked out this time.

The kind of consolidation that the layman has in mind is the elimination of service duplication, separate terminals, and the like, which bar the tying up of the sprawling railroad network into well-integrated systems. Such an aim is already written into the Transportation Act of 1920, and nothing has yet been done to attain it. Eighteen years and nothing done! When Britain decided to embark upon railroad consolidation, Parliament gave the carriers two years to do the job. It was done in two years. If nothing had been done voluntarily the carriers would have found consolidation effected over their heads. It is not improbable that Congress would follow the same procedure in case the carriers and men don't agree to carry out consolidation themselves.

* * * *

Now consolidation is a partial solvent of the railroad plight solely because it would reduce labor as well as other obvious costs. The raison d'être of consolidation is saving. Now that labor has been saved a 15 per cent cut, maybe it will co-operate in acquiescing in economies which are prevented by labor intransigence. In other words, "featherbedding" must go. This is the practice of padding the payrolls for unnecessary work.

One could give many examples of "featherbedding." In New York recently I heard several at a symposium conducted by the Academy of Political Science. A speaker told of the experiences with railroad labor of a company with which he was connected. It had operated a branch line at a loss for many years. A decision was reached to install a diesel-motor single coach. This would have reduced the labor force from five to two, but would have returned a profit. However, the Railroad Brotherhood insisted that the company should retain the same labor complement. Improvements in service with a view to insuring economies met with a similar attitude in connecting Jersey City, N. J., with Long Island. The railroad formerly maintained a lighter service, and the transfer of freight occupied a whole day. When the lighter was dispensed with the operation was reduced to 12 minutes. But a labor board handed down a decision that a day's wage should be paid for 12 minutes' work.

There are those who say that the day of the railroads are past. Since 1920 the carriers have been trying to anticipate integrating the system with business. The light which the President's board has shed on the problem will doubtless inspire the public to support the end of "featherbedding" as the price of escaping the wage-cut. That would be a worth-while compromise to the end of restoring the maximum functioning of the country's railroads.

Mum's the Word When It Comes To 'Mum' Soup

VANCOUVER (CP)—A Japanese horticulturist who surprised occidentals with a recipe for chrysanthemum salad, added another gustatorial eccentricity last night—chrysanthemum soup.

This is the recipe advanced by Kihachi Hirayama, President of the Japanese Chrysanthemum Society here:

1 pint of milk.
Tablespoon of butter.
Dash of salt and pepper.
2 tablespoons cornstarch.
1 large chrysanthemum (be certain that it has not been sprayed with insecticide.

Mix the cornstarch with a quarter of a cup of milk until a smooth paste is formed. Put butter and the rest of the milk into a pan and heat. Then add the cornstarch paste and stir until thick. Add chopped chrysanthemum petals, which have been allowed to stay in boiling water for two minutes. Serve hot.

"It's very good," he says.

At the request of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Farmer's School of Cookery tested the recipe. It actually did make soup. And cooks beins a courageous lot, they tasted it.

"Well, it's not bad," they said.

Election Results at a Glance

By the Associated Press

California—Culbert L. Olson (D) wins over Gov. Frank F. Merriam (R); Sheridan Downey (D) far ahead of Philip Bancroft (R) in Senate race.

Connecticut—Raymond E. Baldwin (R) defeats Gov. Wilbur L. Cross (D); John A. Danaher (R) defeats Senator Augustine Lonergan (D).

Indiana—Raymond E. Willis (R) holds slight lead over Senator Van Nuys (D).

Iowa—Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel (D) trails George A. Wilson (R); Senator Guy Gillette (D) holds slight lead over Lester J. Dickinson (R).

Kansas—Payne H. Ratner (R) defeats Gov. Walter Huxman (D); Clyde M. Reed (R) defeats Senator George McGill (D).

Maryland—Herbert R. O'Conor (D) defeats Gov. Harry W. Nice (R); Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) re-elected over Oscar Leser (R).

Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall (R) defeats James M. Curley (D) for Governor.

Michigan—Gov. Frank Murphy (D) defeated by Frank D. Fitzgerald (R).

Minnesota—Harold E. Stassen (R) defeats Gov. Elmer A. Benson (F-L).

Missouri—Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) wins over Henry S. Caulfield (R).

Nevada—E. P. Carville (D) defeats John A. Fulton (R) for Governor; Senator McCarran (D) leads.

New Hampshire—Gov. Francis P. Murphy (R) re-elected.

New Jersey—W. Warren Barbour (R) fills Senate vacancy.

New York—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D) wins over Thomas E. Dewey (R); Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) re-elected, and James M. Mead (D) elected to succeed late Senator Royal S. Copeland.

North Dakota—John Moses (D) leads John N. Hagan (R) for Governor; Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) wins re-election.

Ohio—John W. Bricker (R) defeats Charles Sawyer (D) for Governor; Robert A. Taft (R) defeats Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D).

Oklahoma—Leon C. Phillips (D) wins Governorship against Ross Rizley (R); Senator Elmer Thomas (D) is re-elected.

Oregon—Charles A. Sprague (R) defeats Henry L. Hess (D) for Governor; Rufus C. Holman (R) defeats Willis Mahoney (D) for Senate.

Pennsylvania—Arthur H. James (R) defeats Charles Alvin Jones (D) for Governorship now held by Democrats; Senator James J. Davis (R) re-elected over Gov. George H. Earle.

Rhode Island—William H. Vanderbilt (R) retires Gov. Robert E. Quinn (D).

South Dakota—Harlan J. Bushfield (R) wins Governorship; J. Chandler Gurney (R) elected Senator.

Wisconsin—Gov. Philip F. La Follette (Prog.) loses to Julius P. Heil (R); Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) defeated by Alexander Wiley (R).

Wyoming—Nels H. Smith (R) defeats Gov. Leslie A. Miller (D).

Hollywood Stars Embellish Sonja Henie's Ice Carnival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sonja Henie on Nov. 1 launched her new Hollywood Ice Revue, what she considers the most ambitious entertainment of her career.

Withal, Hollywood itself has never seen the likes of the Nov. 1 premiere, enhanced as it was with an audience of millions in box-office talent. From top hat to sport muff, Miss Henie's colleagues in illusion turned out for a rousing send-off to her present national tour.

Block-long limousines disgorged elbow-gloved visions with correct escorts, consciously awing the expected gantlet of autograph seekers. Once inside, the up-hair ladies soon appeared eager to trade their latest hair-do for a good ear muff.

With a night-spot blare to attention, the orchestra swung into the program, whose various credits and effects could be as much a gigantic publicity stunt for Twentieth Century-Fox as it was a personal triumph for Miss Henie; she may be everything to the world of skating but she's still under contract to Mr. Zanuck.

The overture began with the now-famous "One in a Million" from the film of the same name which introduced Miss Henie to the screen, fortunately appropriate always to be her theme. After running through other songs from Miss Henie's (Fox's) other three ice pictures, the orchestra settled down to background for "Winter Fashions for 1939"; ladies' ensembles are agreeably practical this year in their range from peasant vests and blouses to snow-baby snuggle-suits; men must be content, it appears, with black wool ski pants, the conventional turtle-neck sweater (this season in red), and the knobbed skull cap, with a waiting layer for the ears.

"Stompin' at the Savoy" opened the acts with four formal couples proving ice skates the latent but necessary complement to white-tie and tails.

After a two-member comedy skit to the tune of "Cielita Linda," the company went into modern dances, but the gliding requirements of the ice, which fit in so well with softer rhythms, disallowed the effectiveness of the jerks so important to the Susi-Q, Shag, and Lambeth Walk.

Then the propitious time arrived for Miss Henie to appear—down the slide in an attended sleigh.

After the ensemble's presentation of the seldom shown "Snow Maiden Ballet" from Rimsky-Korsakov, Miss Henie returned for an incomparable interpretation of Liszt's "Liebestraum." Then followed an ensemble of figure skating, "Circus."

Climax of the evening to many was the "Tango," in which Miss Henie for the first time in her career appeared with a full-fledged partner, Stewart Reburn, a Canadian champion. Beautiful and graceful in the extreme.

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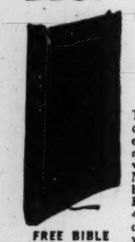

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Lack of Rural Roads Holds Siam Back

Government spends freely for industries around Bangkok, but little in outside areas.

Siamese lack sense of nationality, a condition the Premier is now trying to correct.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGKOK, Siam—Since Phya Phahol became Premier of Siam, when King Prajadhipok quit the throne six years ago, it has become the fashion to praise the advances which Siam has made. Phya Phahol (whose name is pronounced Pe-ah Pa-hon) certainly has cleaned up quite a few corners of the Kingdom, including the public service, and he has made over the financial system, but for all that Siam remains a backward country.

Siam's chief need is roads. If the country were opened up it would be richer and development would be better balanced. But while the Government is spending money on building new industries, such as paper, pulp and sugar mills, and there is discussion of aid for the cotton-growers, and possible establishment of textile plants, all this development is proceeding under Government guidance and all of it is around Bangkok. That is where the population is, but it is not where the products are, and the situation is due to the few roads which exist in Southern Siam, none of which are quality highways.

From Kedah, in the Federated Malay States, you cross into Siam, going from a land of metal telegraph poles and smooth, easy-riding roads to a place where there are wooden poles eaten by the white ants, where the roads are poor and the bridges just hanging together. Methods of travel outside the railroads do not exist on any scale.

This roadless condition, there is some reason to suppose, is the result of deliberate policy. The Railroad Administration, under the rule of the kings of Siam, has kept communications down, and the result is that transport is reduced to what an elephant can carry over tortuous and difficult tracks, what sampans can freight along rivers and canals, and what men and women can bear on their heads.

Rural Conditions of Barter

The outcome of this is that exchange of goods in the modern sense of the word does not exist in great portions of Siam. Through great stretches of the country the peasant is reduced to barter for his immediate needs. He cannot hope to get his produce to a market where he can sell it for money. That fact shows how far Siam must go before it will be able to exploit at anything approaching full capacity its undoubted reserves of raw materials.

Another interesting feature of life in this part of the world is that the Government is striving to instill a sense of nationality in the people. The Siamese do not feel strongly on the subject of their country; hence the Government has been demanding that the jungle dwellers shall hoist flags over their houses at the festival of the Siamese New Year. Meetings are held and the new "national spirit" is explained to the jungle people. In their isolation they do not quite know what it is all about. The older ones shake their heads and say "The king did not bother us with things like this."

Strengthening the State is the Buddhist Church. Entrenched behind its centuries of tradition, Buddhism has consecrated 17,000 temples, gives work to 140,000 priests in this country of 14,000,000 persons. Every boy from 12 to 14 years of age goes into a temple. In that Wat (temple) he is taught some of the precepts of Buddha, he learns to beat out calls on the drums (the equivalent of telegraphy), he learns to read a little and write his name. Then he goes back to being a coolie until he is 20 when the police or the army claim him for another two years, after which he proceeds to earn his living. It will be a meager living.

Strong Strategic Position

The religion of the Siamese will not permit him to kill anything. Not one of these people will slay a snake, and there are many cobras and hamadryads gliding about. The Siamese may breed pigs, but the slaughtering is done by Chinamen.

Siam is therefore unlikely to be a valuable ally militarily, but there is no doubt about its strategic position. Placed midway between the territory of Burma and French Indo-China, and with a long finger pointing down at the Malay States on the tip of which Britain has built its Singapore base, Siam has value to such a country as Japan. And it is being wooed by the Japanese.

In accepting overtures of Japan, the Siamese have been influenced by the situation in the tin-mining industry. The Phahol Government would like to check foreign developments in the tin mines. The Government gets a good deal out of this industry, but it could get more. Most of the operations are under control of British, Chinese, and Australians. But the Siamese lack the technical knowledge to develop the ore.

Mining School Proposed

So there is under consideration the establishment of a school of mines at Haad Yai where young Siamese might be trained to replace the foreign experts. There is an island off the coast of Siam which is known to be rich in tin. The Government looks ahead to the time when its young engineers might start their working career exploiting the riches of this island. Today no leases will be granted covering it, though a quota of tin production is allotted to the island and is sold to foreign firms. In the meantime the money raised this way is used to help pay for the army.

Japanese influence is to be seen in the fact that Siam is having cruisers built in Nipponese yards. The Japanese price is around half the cost of a European shipyard. Few Siamese are able to judge the quality of these ships. They will have to discover that when they are delivered. However, the China war has caused Japanese stock to slump. There is a fellow-feeling for the Chinese and an uncertainty about the quality of a country which will treat them as the Japanese have treated the Chinese.

As far as the foreign community is concerned, there are complaints that the Government is becoming oppressive. The residence tax for foreigners used to be 30 ticals a year. Today it is 100 ticals and there is talk of making it 200. The extra-territorial rights foreigners used to enjoy have gone now and everything they use comes in with high duties attached.

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Point

Map shows position of Siam in relation to the Malay Peninsula and Japan.

British Unions Gain 10 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Trade union membership in Britain increased more in 1937 than in any other year since 1919.

This fact is revealed in the Ministry of Labor returns, published here recently, which show that union lists increased last year by 546,000, or nearly 10 per cent.

All told, there are now more than 6,000,000 trade unionists in Britain. The Ministry of Labor figure for December, 1937, is 5,851,000, but, according to the Trades Union Congress, central organization, the first nine months of 1938 have shown a further considerable increase.

Of the Ministry's figure of 5,851,000, a total of 4,460,000 belonged to unions affiliated to the T. U. C. The number of "affiliated" trade unionists, the T. U. C. declares, has risen in 1938 to about 4,850,000.

Strongest Trade Unionist period was in the immediate post-war years, from 1919-1922. Membership of all unions, affiliated and unaffiliated, reached the 8,000,000 mark, and the T. U. C. claimed 6,500,000 of these.

The industrial group with the largest membership is that for "other transport (road and docks) and general labor." In this group more than 1,140,000 workers are unionists. This does not include members of the National Union of Railwaymen and other "specific" transport workers.

In the engineering, shipbuilding, and metal industries there are more than 800,000 members, in mining and quarrying more than 700,000, in the national and local government group nearly 600,000, and in both textile and railway groups between 400,000 and 500,000.

Last year the pottery and glass industries leaped forward in the union race, recording an increase in membership of about 73 per cent. The engineering industry recorded an increase in union membership of 20 per cent, and the "other transport and general labor" an increase of 17 per cent.

Christmas Parole System Is Praised

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Convinced of the success of a Christmas parole system he inaugurated 11 years ago, Gov. Bibb Graves said Nov. 8 he would reward nearly 800 State convicts with "good behavior" vacations during the coming yule season.

Pointing to a record which he said showed only about 16 out of more than 3,000 given Christmas paroles in the past broke their agreement to return, Governor Graves said:

"The Christmas parole system has worked. I think that is a mighty fine average. The number of convicts with 'A' conduct records who will be rewarded this year will be bigger than ever."

Of approximately 560 convicts, mostly long-termers, released for two weeks during the Christmas holidays last year, only seven still are unaccounted for, Dave Birmingham, convict department Chief Clerk, said.

"The way to redeem an erring man is to show him a little kindness," the Governor said.

Packed by
Hawaiian Tuna Packers
Kewalo Basin Honolulu, T. H.

Dies Feels Quiz Stirs Enthusiasm For Americanism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Notwithstanding newspaper criticisms of the methods employed by his un-American investigating committee, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, feels that its hearings are accomplishing his aim "to awaken as strong an enthusiasm for Americanism in this country as the Germans have for Nazism."

One evidence has been the number of private individuals who have been moved to send contributions to augment the fast-vanishing $25,000 allowed the Committee by the House. Within the last week some $600 has come to the Committee in denominations ranging from $1 to $100. One youth in the Midwest who said he earned only $25 a week sent a money order for $13. A Texan sent $100 and said if the Committee wanted more he would solicit his friends.

The Committee is sending the contributions back as fast as they come in, explaining that Congressional investigations are not supposed to be financed by private funds, but Mr. Dies does not hide the satisfaction he is getting from this tangible evidence of support.

From the investigation thus far Mr. Dies has drawn certain conclusions. There is considerably more danger in the United States today from Fascism than from Communism, he feels. As he sees it, Americans will never accept Communism because of its aesthetic doctrines. But he has discovered, he says, "the beginning of a Nazi-Fascist movement in the United States" that feeds on Communistic activities and on an increasing feeling of bitterness between the moneyed classes and the underprivileged.

Before the Committee concludes its hearings, Mr. Dies promises to put into the record the names of some 300 organizations in this country whose membership is being built up on a platform of racial or religious hate. "People are writing letters to our Committee filled with a hate and a prejudice that disturbs me," Mr. Dies declared.

"Communists are doing more to furnish a pretext for the spreading of Fascist doctrines than any other group," Mr. Dies says. It is in this role rather than in real power of their own that the danger from Communism lies, he believes, though he finds the disciples of Moscow have made "definite inroads and gained a foothold" in certain labor unions.

As to legislation which Congress may pass as a result of his Committee's disclosures, Mr. Dies will make no predictions. That, he says, depends on how much the people back home are aroused. Right now, the Committee's primary aim is to stir them up.

King and Queen To Visit in Every Canadian Province

OTTAWA, Nov. 9 (CP)—When the King and Queen come to Canada early next summer they will plan to visit every Province in the Dominion. Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last night. Their Majesties intend at present to devote three full weeks to the Canadian visit and their trip to the United States will be in addition to that period.

Arrangements for the Canadian itinerary, responsibility for which rests upon the Canadian Government, will be placed in the hands of a subcommittee of senior members of the Cabinet not yet named. It is anticipated they will have all plans completed before the end of the year.

Chemists Meet In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Invited to discuss with industrial leaders problems they will face as chemical engineers, 250 delegates from all parts of the United States representing college chapters of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, convened here today for a two-day session as guests of the University of Pennsylvania.

Discussions will be led by 50 executive engineers from leading chemical companies including Union Carbide, duPont, American Cyanamid, Standard Oil, Dow, Hercules Powder, Philadelphia Quartz, Grasselli Chemical, and others. After inspecting industrial plants in the Philadelphia area, the young engineers will be addressed by Dr C. M. A. Stine, Vice-President of duPont Company, Dr. A. E. Marshall, consulting chemical engineer of New York, Dr. A. B. Newman, of the College of the City of New York, and Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of the journal, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Sessions will then break up into small groups to discuss special problems.

Honesty

CEDAR RAPIDS—Iowa (AP)—What would you do if you found $9,300 in currency in the street?

An unidentified woman, according to police records, found that amount in $50 and $100 bills here.

What did she do with it?

She returned it to the owner, Mrs. Charles J. Stewart, who earlier had reported to the police she lost that amount.

Bulgarian Issues

Miles
100
200
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
GREECE
TURKEY
Aegean Sea
KEY
1 Timok River District. 2 Tsaribrod. 3 Bosilegrad. 4 Strumitsa—All Lost To Yugoslavia In 1919.
5 Small Rhodope Area. 6 Access To Aegean Sea. 7 Adrianople Districts—Now Held By Greece.
8 Southern Dobrudja Became Bulgarian 1878. Lost To Rumania 1913.

By a Staff Artist

Revisionism Revives

A recent address by Stoicho Moshanoff, President of the Bulgarian National Assembly, asserting that Bulgarians want a peaceful revision of the peace treaty has received widespread comment. The Christian Science Monitor reprints this map, which originally appeared Nov. 1, in order to correct an error appearing on that occasion, as pointed out by the Bulgarian Minister at Washington. Southern Dobrudja was referred to as won by Bulgaria after the First Balkan War instead of, as it should be, after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878.

Students Applaud Musical 'Lectures' At Northwestern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Strains from Sibelius, Debussy, and Brahms greeted students at the first class in Northwestern University's History and Enjoyment of Music series here Nov. 3. And, unlike most students they applauded enthusiastically after each musical "lecture."

Instead of a classroom this course uses the huge Auditorium Theater in downtown Chicago. The opening number in the fourth season of this unusual venture in education found even the seats in the fourth balcony taken.

The University, which sponsors many activites of interest to the general public, conceived of the music course as a means of bringing not only to students but to the whole city the very best in every line of music. Programs have been designed to offer variety and authenticity. Each season the growing attendance attests the wide appreciation with which the idea has been met.

In addition to the Philadelphia orchestra there will be presented this year Kirsten Flagstad; the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo; the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra; Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, Russian pianists; Nathan Milstein, violinist, and Arthur Rubenstein, pianist.

Cincinnati Pushes Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Elimination of a large number of unfit dwellings and provision of 2,750 low-cost housing units practically were assured when the City Council authorized the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority to proceed with projects planned under the $13,500,000 allotment from the United States Housing Authority.

The authorizing ordinance, a contract between the city and the housing body, binds the city to eliminate at least as many unsafe or unsanitary dwelling units as are built. It permits the use of up to $7,100,000 of the total allotment for vacant-land housing projects while the balance is to be in a slum-clearance project designed especially for Negroes of the West End.

Plans have been drawn up by the Housing Authority for the two vacant-land projects made possible by this action. It has completed Laurel Homes, a slum-clearance project in the West End, which provides 1,039 family units, practically all of which are occupied.

Guernsey Milk Record Set by Florida Cow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A new record, exceeding the average of the Guernsey breed for her age and class, has just been completed by a 7½-year-old cow in Jacksonville. Pride of Mileybright, owned by the Dinsmore Dairy Company, takes this honor, according to word received here from the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H.

The official record of the cow, supervised by the University of Florida and announced by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, is 10,289 pounds of milk and 573.9 pounds of butter fat in Class A.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Hitler Blames Jews And Wilson 'Points' For German Collapse

MUNICH, Nov. 9 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler, in a 75-minute speech on the 15th anniversary of his unsuccesaful Munich Putsch, last night blamed Jews for Germany's collapse at the end of the war.

The Chancellor's words coincided with a sharp German press attack and scattered National Socialist reprisals against Jews because of the shooting of the German Legation Secretary in Paris by a Polish Jew. Herr Hitler himself did not mention the incident.

The Führer blamed the Jews for German postwar inflation, which he called "one of the greatest of Jewish swindles."

Herr Hitler described President Wilson as "a great American and apostle of national morality," whose Fourteen Points, which while not carried out, contributed to the German collapse.

Herr Hitler said the German collapse would have been averted "if destiny had put me in the place which I am holding now."

"There would have been only one collapse," in that event, he added, "—that of wicked and destructive political parties."

During the day Count Wolf von Helldorf, Chief of Berlin police, announced in Berlin that he was "disarming" Berlin's Jews and had seized quantities of arms and ammunition in the last few weeks.

The Government banned all Jewish publications until further notice.

Ernst vom Rath

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the German Embassy, passed on today from gunshot wounds inflicted in the Embassy Nov. 7. His assailant, Herschel Grynszpan, is held by the Paris police.

Squirrel Ups and Downs Puzzling to Virginians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It's all a question whether squirrels would rather go up than down to reach their sleeping quarters.

Persons responsible for the design of the new squirrel boxes erected in Capitol Square here evidently figured they'd rather go up, because the boxes have holes in the bottom, reached by means of a landing platform directly underneath.

But C. R. Wiley, associate State entomologist, says they'd rather go down.

"Who ever saw a squirrel crawling up into a hole in a tree as though it were entering a loft?" he pointed out. "The entrance should be in the end or side of the box."

The American Family

In every 100 American families, 27 have two members, 45 have three or four, 19 have five or six, and nine have seven or more members.

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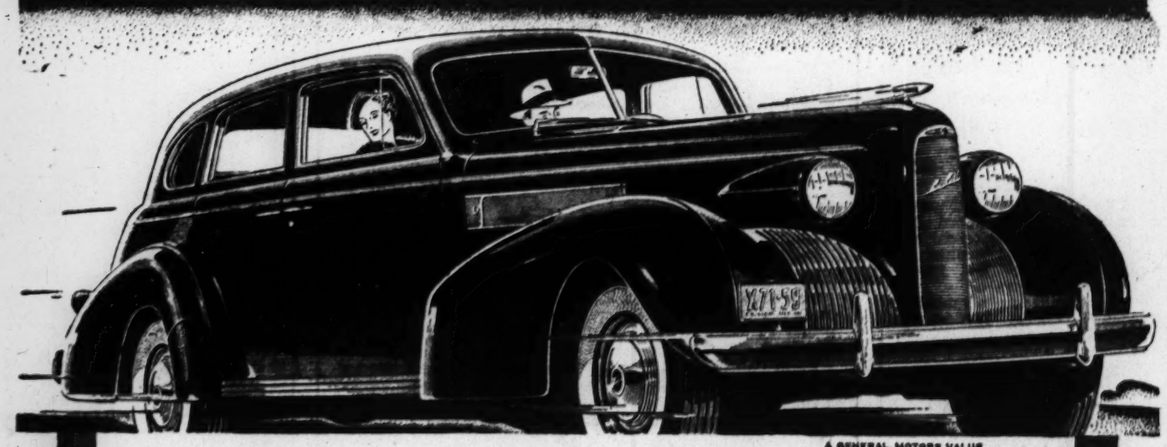

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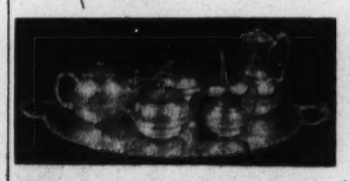

Tiffany 5-piece coffee and tea set. Sterling silver, extra heavy weight, with Sheffield oval tray 33" long and 21" wide. Price $450. Original cost $950. (Entire set refinished like new). Tray alone, $75.

Henry and Joseph Halper
Appraisers and Liquidators of Estates
181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Some Forms of Superstition: Long Controversy Arose Over the Place of Sacred Pictures and Statues in the Church

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-third of 56 Articles

Certain problems which caused much dissension, much strife in the early Church, receive little consideration today. The spirit of tolerance, the willingness for each to choose his own form of worship, his own approach to the salvation which all mankind seeks, has become so general that religious persecution has for the most part become a thing of the past. And yet some knowledge of the struggles which have attended the spread of Christianity is valuable to the present-day disciple of the Nazarene. Such knowledge should strengthen Christian faith; for certain it is that but for the great fact that Christianity is God's Cause, founded by His Son, and carried on under the guiding hand of divine Providence, its altar fires would long since have been extinguished.

Whether or not sacred pictures and images should be recognized as worthy instrumentalities in true worship was a question which disturbed the Church for many decades. It came to a head during the ninth century. On the first Lord's Day in Lent, known as the "Sunday of Orthodoxy," in 842, the age-long controversy was brought to an end by the permanent introduction of sacred pictures—icons—into the churches of Constantinople. And to this day, the importance of the event is celebrated by the clergy of the Eastern Church on each anniversary of its occurrence.

During the early centuries of the Church, poverty and fear of idolatry had kept picture-worship from general adoption. When, however, under Constantine, Christianity became the State religion and gained in wealth and dignity, church adornment became a subject of importance. These factors, coupled, no doubt, also with pagan usages, led to the introduction of pictorial representations of Jesus and the Apostles in the churches. During the fifth century, impetus was added to the custom by the alleged discovery of likenesses of Jesus. Abuse of the custom was not long in developing.

Image Worship Condemned

Adoration of images as a common custom in his time is admitted by Augustine, and it is said that Gregory the Great reprimanded a bishop who, when he saw the tendency of the people to worship images, had caused them to be destroyed. At first the term "image" referred only to pictures. Statues of Jesus and the Saints were introduced at a later period.

It will be recalled that this type of image, as he regarded it, was one of the reasons why Mahomet, as he alleged, turned from Christianity. Defense of the practice was based on the claim that worship of images was unlike the worship of Deity, and therefore was not a violation of the second commandment. It was also held that as the image was but a symbol, reverence paid it was transmitted to the original, that is, to Jesus or a Saint, as the case might be. That superstition sprang up in such practice, there can be no doubt. Infants were brought before these images, candles and incense were burned before them, and miraculous cures were alleged to have resulted from this type of worship.

Definite action against the practice was not begun until Emperor Leo, the Isaurian, recognized the significance of the growing custom. As Emperor, charged with the welfare of the State, he deprecated the usage which gave Mahomet ground for instituting a new religion, a movement which later rocked the Empire to its very foundation, and at one time seriously threatened to overthrow it.

In 726, the Emperor Leo decreed that "all sacred pictures should be placed beyond reach of the worshiper." Three years later a further imperial decree ordered their removal from the churches and destruction. The Emperor proved his sincerity by removing from the Imperial Palace a portrait of the Founder of Christianity which had come to be greatly venerated.

Enforcement Pressed by Leo

That this iconoclasm did not meet popular approval soon became manifest. Clergy, monks, soldiers, and many citizens protested the Emperor's act. Leading prelates of the Church openly refused obedience to the edict. The Patriarch of Constantinople was among these, and John of Damascus, the best known literary man of the times, defended image worship. It is said that the mob destroyed the officers who removed the portrait of Jesus from the Emperor's palace.

Leo was a man of determination, as well as of courage. Nothing daunted by the unpopularity of his decree, he pressed its enforcement, even removing the chief objectors from their respective offices. Some of the leaders in the opposition were executed, with the result that in the East the decrees were generally observed. Not so, however, in Italy, where imperial authority was but a shadow of its former self. Papal influence was strong enough to combat and withstand the decrees.

In 754, Leo's policy, which had been continued by his son, Constantine V, was approved by a Synod held in Constantinople, and attended by more than 300 bishops, mostly from Eastern churches. Thus encouraged, the Emperor proceeded to enforce the policy. The clergy for the most part accepted the situation, but resistance was offered by many monks, some of whom suffered severe punishment for their resistance. A few years later, the Empress Irene interested herself in the controversy, and under her influence a Council assembled at Nicaea in 787, annulled the decrees of the previous Synod, declaring that Christians were free to adopt a lower form of adoration for images. This result, however, was not altogether popular. A reaction set in which caused the deposition of Irene soon after the opening of the ninth century.

The opponents of image worship again had their innings, and the controversy wavered backward and forward until finally settled on the "Sunday of Orthodoxy," in February, 842. Worship of images won out in the East and prevails to this day.

Difference Explained by Gregory

Gregory the Great explained the position of image worship better than any other. "It is one thing," said he, "to worship a picture, and another to learn from the language of a picture what that is that ought to be worshiped. What those who read learn by means of writing, that do the uneducated learn by looking at a picture." And he held that, accordingly, the object placed in a church for purpose of instruction ought not to be destroyed.

There was sharp disagreement with the soundness of his logic, and it was another point of view presented and observed by many monks that led to the iconoclastic movement. "They held that the grace of the Holy Spirit, which had been present in the living saint, attached in some manner to his relics, images, and pictures; so that these latter were no mere representations, but possessed a sacramental power of their own." (The Story of Christendom, pg. 141-2, Caroline Duncan-Jones). It was this point of view that led to superstition and indirection in Christian worship.

The rational view of Gregory prevailed in the West, and he was supported by Charles the Great, and Alcuin. Furthermore, in 786, the Council of Frankfort endorsed his position. From the beginning, Italy, led by successive Popes, favored the idea of image-worship; and before the close of the ninth century, the adoration of images was accepted both East and West as a legitimate adjunct of Christian worship. The question seemed definitely closed. But with the Reformation it was again opened. New points of view were presented. The Church of Rome, however, still venerated images. But iconoclasts, like Calvin and Knox, were unable to dissociate superstition and image worship.

Luther took the middle of the road. Said he: "As there is no sin in making an image of Christ in the mind, why should it be sinful to have it before our eyes?" A grievous mistake on the part of the iconoclasts, the image smashers, was in not providing something to take the place of that which they destroyed. The thought of the worshiper must have something definite to rest upon.

Clarification of Terms

No sooner had the image worship controversy subsided than another conflict arose to hector earnest churchmen. In 844, Radbertus, a highly educated monk of Corbie, near Amiens, projected the controversy regarding transubstantiation. This partook in essence of the former controversy—the relation of symbol and substance. The early Church held firmly the doctrine that the Saviour was present in the Communion, and therefore there was the real participation of Christ by the Communicant.

These terms "presence" and "participation" needed clarification. Many writers, it seems, from Justin to Gregory, had used language which suggested transubstantiation, whether from definite conclusions or as rhetorical expressions, it is not, perhaps, at this day possible to decide. It seems conclusive, however, that Christianity in the medieval years tended to identify the material with the spiritual: this means that they held that the actual body of the Lord, that is, an "insensible substance," was present in the Communion.

Radbertus rested his argument upon a current philosophical tenet that "every body possesses an insensible substance apart from those accidents of form, colour, taste, etc., which the senses discern" (Cowan Landmarks of Church History, p. 92). Thus Radbertus maintained that "while the accidents of the bread and wine remain after consecration the same as before, the substance of the elements is inwardly changed into the actual body and blood of Christ" (ibid). He claimed Biblical support for this position in John VI: 53-56.

Opponents held contrary views. One such view was that there was no change of substance, but merely a symbolic presence of the body of the Lord in the consecrated substance. A middle ground held that the bread and wine remain the same as to substance, but "that a power is divinely imparted, through which they become for all true believers the channel of a spiritual participation of Christ's body and blood." The teaching of Radbertus prevailed, because in harmony with the ecclesiastical tendency of the time. While, in the meantime, controversy flared up now and then, in 1215, the Roman Church accepted transubstantiation as an article of Faith.

The Reformation again brought up the issue, and many Protestants rejected it, accepting the middle course set forth by Ratramnus, a fellow monk of Corbie. Several denominations today hold to the extreme opposite to transubstantiation, namely, that the blood and wine are merely symbols which turn thought to the teachings of the Master and to his incomparable service to mankind.

Canadian Geese Mistake Wet Runway for River

MOLINE, Ill. (AP)—Sixty Canadian geese made a blind landing at Moline's airport Nov. 7.

They apparently mistook the glistening, wet asphalt runways for a river during the rain and fog and landed in the center of the field. Airport employees set to work helping many of the honkers who landed so hard.

Fraternity in Transportation

Wide World

An Engine Gets a Boat Ride

This 200,000-pound locomotive was shipped from Alaska to Seattle, Wash., by a railroad that has abandoned its line. The picture shows the engine as it was being unloaded from the freighter Derblay. The locomotive was shipped fully assembled in the most approved handling method. The next step will be to carry one by airplane or dirigible, along with a string of passenger or freight cars.

Drinking Drivers Blamed for Most Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Specific confirmation both of the value of a new method of testing drivers for the presence of alcohol, and of the contention that drink is far more prevalent among persons in road accidents than among the population at large, is established in a survey here. Entitled a study of the relation of alcohol to traffic mishaps, it was carried out by Richard L. Holcomb.

While noting that his findings do not conclusively prove just how important a causative factor alcohol is, Mr. Holcomb concludes that the data gathered point in one direction only. "They conform a self-evident fact," he says, "that alcohol is a major cause of automobile accidents."

Reports from traffic law enforcement agencies began to show a sharp increase in accidents after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Safety workers quickly set about devising ways to make an accurate checks as to causes, and such methods as that worked out by Dr. Herman A. Heise in Pennsylvania, based on a urinalysis, were widely studied. Dr. Heise concluded, it will be remembered, that no less than 60 per cent of serious accidents involved drinking drivers, and that it was the drinking driver in fact who was causing most of the trouble rather than the driver who was quite drunk. He warned, however, that his test should not be taken as conclusive evidence because he had worked with too few subjects.

Expanded Study

Next Sidney J. Williams, Director of the Public Safety Division of the National Safety Council, suggested to Lieut. F. M. Kreml, of the Evanston Police, now director of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Chief William O. Freeman of the Evanston force, that the department could do a service by more extensive study. The department, in co-operation with Dr. Heise, the Safety Council, the Chicago Motor Club and the Evanston Medical Society, made a study over a period of three years, using the urinalysis method.

When the Northwestern Traffic Institute was formed in 1936 the results of this test were analyzed and held to have little practical worth unless it was determined how many drivers in the general population were drinking, and how much. For example, if it was found that 46 per cent of drivers involved in accidents had been drinking, and then it was found that 46 per cent of all drivers had been drinking, the alcohol consumed would seem to have no bearing on accidents.

Using Dr. R. N. Harger's "drunkometer," by which the amount of alcohol in a person's system can be determined by an analysis of breath, Mr. Holcomb, assisted by the Evanston police, set about on further tests. Apparatus was set up in a trailer and a group, including a uniformed policeman, white-smocked questioners, and analysists, went about the job of testing a total of 1,750 subjects, chosen at random, but in places and at times which made the study approximate the conditions of the accident study.

What Study Showed

Briefly, the conclusions drawn from these two studies are:

1. The proportion of drinking drivers involved in personal injury accidents is larger than the percentage of drinking drivers in population.

2. The highest percentage of drinking drivers occurs in the early morning hours and over the week end. The highest number of drinking drivers occurs in the early evening and over the week end.

3. The peak age for drinking drivers is from 25 to 30.

4. Women drink and drive as much as men, when the number of women driving at various hours of the day is considered.

5. As the blood alcohol content increases, the number of drivers appearing in the personal injury accident group increases out of all proportion over that in the general driving population.

6. As alcohol increases, accidents increase, and at a rate somewhat proportionate to the increase in alcohol.

7. Equal percentages of drinking drivers are found in the accident group and in the general population group at a point near .5 parts of alcohol per thousand parts of blood, indicating that alcohol in that amount is not necessarily a significant cause of accidents.

Out of this study, it is felt here, should come, first a wider recognition or acknowledgement of the disastrous part liquor is playing in traffic mishaps; second, a wider use of scientific testing apparatus, and from that, third; more convictions and consequently less drunken driving.

The Evanston Police Department which is now using the breath and urine tests for intoxication, reports more drinking driver convictions for the first nine months of this year than during the same period in previous years, when such tests were not made a part of the record.

Six-Point Campaign Is Launched To Curb Drinking Among Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A six point program designed to curb drinking among high school and college students was in the hands of some 2,000 representatives of Southern colleges and universities who attended an All-Southern Baptist Student Conference at Memphis, Tenn.

Perry Crouch, of Raleigh, N. C., Secretary of the Christian Education Department of the Baptist Church, submitted the program at the final session of the conference. The six points are:

1. A sympathetic and understanding approach to the individual who is victimized by drink.

2. Courageous, uncompromising example before the world as the best answer to the entire liquor appeal.

3. Articulate opposition to the liquor traffic.

4. A positive program of education showing the effects of alcohol in the light of natural science.

5. Careful investigation by college students of the situation on their campuses as it pertains to the liquor problem.

6. Presentation of the claims of Jesus Christ in personal experience and righteous living.

Dr. Charles E. Maddry, of Richmond, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, was one of several to address the final session.

Quakers Aid Relief in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MURCIA, Spain—Winter cold, already beginning in this country, finds a welcome comforter in Murcia Province in the American Friends' Service Committee the food reserves of which, over the three Provinces of Murcia, Alicante, and Almeria, promise 500,000 persons a daily ration of flour for at least three months.

The American Friends here, assisted by British Quakers in Catalonia, and the Swiss Aid Committee in Central Spain, are sharing the work of the International Commission for the aid of refugee children in Spain, an organization, with headquarters at Geneva, that is sponsored by donations from various Governments. Relief is given in needy centers of both Republican and Insurgent Spain.

Here in the southern region, 18 canteens are now in operation, with eight more in immediate prospect. An average of 300 meals is served daily at each canteen where 95 per cent of the recipients are refugees. Milk, cocoa, and bread are distributed to them.

Occupation for many of the younger girl refugees in Murcia is found in embroidery work at meetings held by the American Friends. Sheets, coverlets, aprons, tablecloths, and clothes are made. Artistic craftsmanship marks the work, and is produced in Talavera embroidery, the specialization of Toledo girls, and the no less delicate designs of Lagartera from Castilla.

Despite obstacles, among which transporting supplies is largest, Murcia's American Friends and their co-operators are making headway, and expansion of many projects is being considered.

Radio Heads Agree To Curb 'Flashes'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heads of three radio networks have expressed agreement that the words "flash" and "bulletin" should be used with discretion in dramatizing fiction.

After an informal conference with the three executives Nov. 7, Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission said they felt the attention-arresting words never should be used "where they might cause general alarm."

The Commission recently received complaints after a broadcast dramatization of H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" in which the use of news bulletin technique caused some listeners to believe a fictitious invasion from Mars was a reality.

Honor Tacoma Park Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—According to the October issue of Parks and Recreation, Sidney J. Hare, chief author of the master plan of Point Defiance, Tacoma's noted park, was recently elected unanimously to an honorary fellowship in The American Institute of Park Executives.

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BY NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

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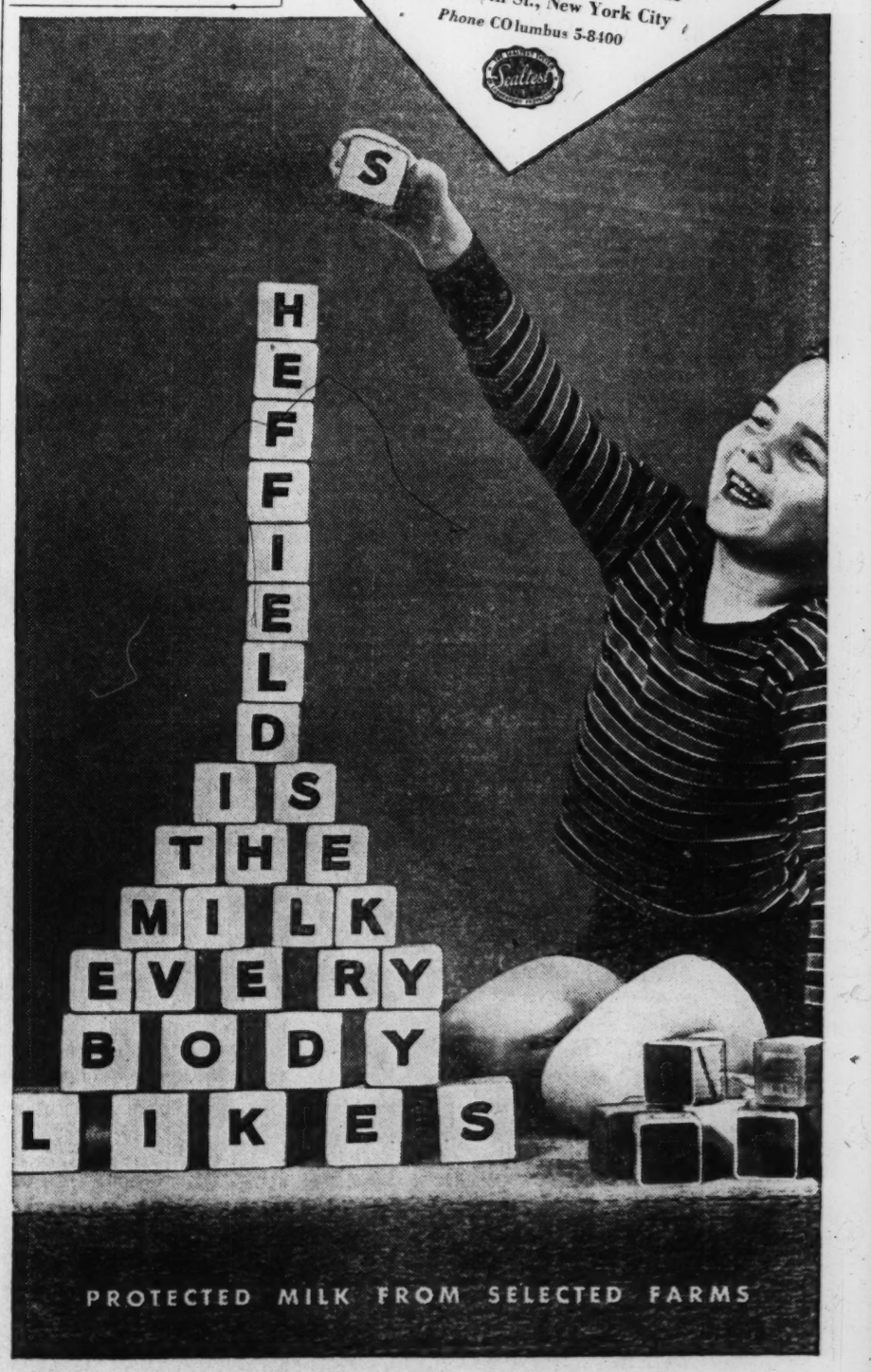

New Deal Formed a Major Issue in Many of the Election Contests in the States

California Democrats Lead; Scrip Pension Plan Losing

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 (AP)—California Democratic votes swept Sheridan Downey and Culbert Alson far ahead today in the races for Senator and Governor respectively, but apparently tossed aside a scrip pension proposal which Mr. Downey vigorously championed.

Mounting returns, including complete figures from San Francisco, increased the leads of both candidates, but the Republican nominees made no concession of defeat.

Returns from 7,817 of 12,472 precincts in the State gave Mr. Downey, who was supported by President Roosevelt, 434,833 votes to 362,027 for Philip Bancroft, Republican nominee who condemned the pension proposal.

The Democratic Party appeared headed toward its first gubernatorial victory in 44 years. Returns from 7,951 precincts gave Mr. Olson 502,598 and Frank F. Merriam, Republican incumbent, 420,418.

In 6,675 precincts the scrip proposal had 284,282 favorable votes and 349,183 unfavorable. Los Angeles County, where the idea originated, rejected the plan in incomplete returns.

Other Measures Losing

The same votes which appeared to be junking the pension plan also pointed toward defeat of initiative measures designed to curb picketing and regulate unions, and to repeal the state sales tax in favor of a "single tax" upon land.

Republicans who had held only four of California's 20 Congressional seats captured at least six. Democrats were victorious in eight.

The only Democratic Congressman to be defeated, however, was John J. McGrath who lost the Eighth District to John Anderson.

"I do not consider this a personal victory," said Mr. Downey, "but one for liberalism and social security for our senior citizens."

Mr. Olson promised "a state government in sympathy with the principles and policies of the New Deal of the Roosevelt Administration."

Claim Made by Mooney

Thomas Mooney, California's convicted 1916 parade bomber, said Mr. Olson would give him a pardon if elected and it was announced today that Mr. Olson would shortly issue a pardon message.

The prisoner always has contended he was convicted through perjury because of his activities as a labor organizer.

A heavy "No" vote piled up against an initiative measure designed to limit picketing and otherwise restrict the activities of unions on strike. In 6,993 precincts is received 263,520 favorable and 378,763 unfavorable votes. Unions and educators attacked it as a threat to free speech.

The makings of a landslide appeared against an initiative proposal to abolish the sales and other "consumer" taxes and establish a "singe tax" system which would put the main burden of state revenues upon land alone. In 5,797 precincts there were 74,741 votes in its favor and 307,527 against.

Vote on Referendums

By the Associated Press

California appeared today to have rejected the much-discussed $30-Every-Thursday pension plan.

Criticized by opponents as a "funny money" scheme, the plan was one of many special legislative and constitutional proposals submitted to states for action at yesterday's general elections.

Under the $30-Every-Thursday measure, all unemployed persons over 50 would have received that amount in scrip weekly. Proponents planned to impose a stamp tax on the scrip to keep the plan working.

California also piled up a heavy "No" vote against an initiative measure designed to limit picketing, outlaw sit-down strikes, and otherwise restrict the activities of labor unions. It was attacked as a threat to free speech.

In Oregon a proposal to petition Congress to call a constitutional convention to adopt the Townsend old-age pension plan was being favored by the voters. They appeared, however, to be turning down an initiative measure to levy a 2 per cent transactions tax to finance old-age pensions.

Colorado voted to retain the State's $45-a-month old-age pension amendment in its State Constitution.

Washington gave a heavy vote against a "strike regulation" initiative proposal. Among other things, it would prevent dissatisfied employees from striking for 30 days.

Illinois gave a big lead to a referendum proposal unofficially committing the American Government to a policy of nonparticipation in a war on foreign soil.

Texas voted to allow a citizen to hold office without swearing he never fought a duel.

Arkansas apparently defeated a constitutional amendment endorsed by President Roosevelt to eliminate a poll tax as a requirement for voting.

Maryland disapproved a proposal to legalize lotteries and approved a requirement that marriage licenses must be obtained 48 hours before the wedding ceremony.

New York approved a system of election by proportional representation.

Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP)—Robert A. Taft, Republican whom Ohio voters moved into the U. S. Senate seat of New Dealer Robert J. Bulkley, said today his election showed "beyond any question that the people of Ohio are opposed to arbitrary power, unreasonable regulation of industry and agriculture, and wasteful extravagance."

Mr. Taft, sharp foe of the New Deal, ran far ahead of Mr. Bulkley and led Ohio Republicans to victory.

Republicans also won at least 12 of the State's 24 Congressional positions, 22 of which have been held by Democrats for the last two years.

Mr. Taft, son of former President Taft, defeated Mr. Bulkley after a campaign highlighted by a series of "Lincoln-Douglas" debates.

Partisans read into the Cincinnatian's victory, a demand from Ohio for recognition of Mr. Taft as presidential timber in 1940. He will join Senator Vic Donahey (D) in the Senate.

The vote in 7,975 of the State's 8,599 precincts gave Mr. Taft 1,130,895 and Mr. Bulkley 970,731.

John W. Bricker, Republican nominee for Governor, was carried to victory over Charles Sawyer, Democrat, on the crest of the party's Ohio triumph.

In 7,116 precincts, the vote was: Bricker 1,012,706; Sawyer 926,371.

The New Deal was an agreed issue in the spectacular Taft-Bulkley debates, a series the victor proposed.

The surge of Republican votes appeared to be giving to the G.O.P. domination of the State's major offices, Congressional delegation and Legislature.

Every Republican candidate for a major state office appeared almost assured of victory.

Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 9 (AP)—An avalanche of Republican votes indicated almost complete defeat for the New Deal in Oregon today.

Charles A. Sprague, Republican nominee for Governor, took a lead of 27,431 in 893 of Oregon's 1681 precints over Henry L. Hess, Democrat endorsed by some high New Deal officials.

Oregon's anti-picketing bill, desiged to curb picketing, strikes, and collecting of union dues, held a lead of 70,656 votes for to 46,116 against in 830 precincts.

A retirement annuity plan, designed to pay approximately $65 monthly, was losing 71,207 to 36,784 in 833 precincts.

Labor, a potent pre-election factor as the aftermath of a state-wide drive in labor terrorism that sent 40 men to prison and jails, did not favor either candidate publicly but apparently threw strong support to the conservative Sprague.

In the U. S. Senate race, Rufus C. Holman, Republican State Treasurer, showed surprising strength in polling 77,300 votes in 897 precincts against 53,841 for Robert Miller, Democrat.

Apparent victories of Republicans for Congressmen from two of three state districts were almost as decisive.

Michigan

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (AP)—Republicans regaining control of Michigan Government in Tuesday's election defeated the State's New Deal Governor, Frank Murphy, and captured three of eight Congressional seats held by Democrats. Mr. Murphy lost to Former Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald.

Returns from 3,409 out of 3,553 precincts gave Mr. Fitzgerald 802,530 votes and Mr. Murphy 713,555.

Michigan's new Congressional line-up is 12 Republicans and five Democrats. Incumbent Democrats Andrew J. Transue in the Sixth District, John Luecke in the Eleventh, and George D. O'Brien in the Thirteenth, were upset, Mr. O'Brien by former Representative Clarence McLeod of Detroit.

It was the first defeat for Mr. Murphy in his political career.

Mr. Murphy's conciliatory labor policies during the automobile sit-down strikes of 1937 were criticized constantly by Mr. Fitzgerald during the campaign. Mr. Fitzgerald also advocated repudiation of what he called "The Little New Deal in Michigan."

Riding to victory with Mr. Fitzgerald were the nine Michigan Republican Congressmen. In addition the Republicans won at least one new congressional seat.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been in Michigan public life for 25 years. Before he was Governor he served as Secretary of State, Business Manager of the State Highway Department, and earlier in minor positions.

Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gov. Elmer A. Benson, the only Farmer-Labor Chief Executive in the States, today conceded victory to Harold E. Stassen, his Republican opponent in the race for Governor of Minnesota, as additional returns boosted Mr. Stassen's lead close to the 100,000-mark.

In his statement extending congratulations to the new Governor, Mr. Benson asserted that Farmer-Laborites will not stand in the way of the Republican Chief Executive in his efforts to put into effect the "liberal platform" on which he was elected. He termed his defeat a "temporary setback."

With 1,180 of the State's 3,740 precincts tabulated, Governor Benson received 149,114 against 243,526 for Mr. Stassen. Thomas Gallagher, Democrat, was third with 24,099.

If the present trend holds up, the Farmer-Labor Party, which swept into power in 1930 when it was led by the late Floyd B. Olson, will be given its most severe setback since its rise to dominance in Minnesota.

Mr. Stassen, during the campaign, charged Governor Benson with radicalism and boss rule. The Governor countered with charges that the Republicans were backed by the steel trusts and incited class hatred in the campaign.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9 (AP)—A Republican defeated Gov. Philip F. La Follette for re-election yesterday, the first time in 48 years Wisconsin has turned down the family in a general election.

Crashing with his hopes of being the State's first four-term Chief Executive went his 1940 presidential stock. Even his associates agreed that with its leader repudiated by the homefolks, far-flung expansion of the National Progressive Party of America would be a slow and difficult task.

Julius P. Heil, Milwaukee manufacturer, won the gubernatorial race, piling up a vote which incomplete returns indicated would top Mr. La Follette's by approximately 175,000.

The State also rejected the New Deal, as represented by U. S. Senator F. Ryan Duffy. Asking reelection on his record as an out-and-out Roosevelt man, Mr. Duffy ran a poor third, losing to Alexander Wiley, Republican, by more than 175,000. Lieut. Gov. Herman L. Ekern, Progressive, finished second, but far behind.

Returns from 2,679 precincts of 2,995 for Governor, gave: La Follette (Prog.) 294,558, Harry Bolens (D) 66,424, Heil (R) 457,679.

In the U. S. Senate race, 2,676 precincts showed: Ekern (Prog.) 209,949, Duffy (D) 190,254, Wiley (R) 373,800, John B. Chapple (Ind. R) 4,740.

The Republicans, currently without a seat in the lower House of Congress, captured eight of the State's ten. Only Representatives Hull and Gehrmann of the seven Progressive incumbents were reelected. All three Democrats were defeated.

Iowa

DES MOINES, Nov. 9 (AP)—Lester J. Dickinson (R) hung tenaciously at the heels of Senator Guy M. Gillette today in an Iowa senatorial battle that seemed to necessitate almost complete tabulations from the State's 2,447 precincts to reach a decision.

With 577 precincts unreported, Mr. Gillette's lead over the former Republican Senator had dwindled to 1,830. Unofficial tabulations from 1,870 precincts gave Mr. Gillette 310,917 votes to 309,087 for Mr. Dickinson.

Meanwhile, Iowa had elected George A. Wilson, Des Moines attorney and Republican nominee, its twenty-seventh Governor. Reports from 2,000 precincts gave Mr. Wilson 377,403 votes to 326,883 for Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel, the Democratic incumbent who sought a second term.

Kansas

TOPEKA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Clyde M. Reed, a Republican liberal, unseated Senator George McGill, New Deal Democrat and co-author of the Federal Farm Act, as Kansas Republicans swept back into power in Tuesday's election.

Elsewhere in the Southwestern States of Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas, Democrats returned their Congressional delegations.

Kansas, which never has reelected a Democratic Governor, also ousted Gov. Walter A. Huxman in favor of Payne H. Ratner, a Republican State Senator.

Mr. McGill made the Federal farm program an issue in the Senate campaign and asserted his defeat would sound the "death knell" of farm legislation. Mr. Reed, a New Deal critic who called Mr. McGill a "rubber stamp" legislator, said little about the farm program but helped write his party's plank which called the present Farm Act "neither complete nor satisfactory."

Western wheat counties, which went heavily Democratic in 1936 as Kansas turned on its favorite son Presidential aspirant, Alf M. Landon, helped swell Mr. Reed's total.

Complete returns from two thirds of the State gave Mr. Reed 251,220 votes to McGill's 184,798. Mr. Ratner led Mr. Huxman 240,370 to 198,508.

Republicans elected six and possibly all seven of the State's Congressmen. One Democratic incumbent was defeated and the other lagged. Republicans already held five seats. The Republican sweep extended to all state offices, four of which are held by Democrats.

Washington

SEATTLE, Nov. 9 (AP)—Re-election of Senator Homer T. Bone, leads for all six Democratic Congressmen and growing vote totals against the hotly-contested "strike regulation" initiative cheered Washington State's New Dealers and labor today. Mr. Bone, New Deal adherent, won by a wide margin over Republican Ewing D. Colvin, Seattle attorney. His total in 1,224 of 2,962 precincts was 143,775 to Mr. Colvin's 81,046.

Opponents of the strike control measure bitterly fought by organized labor held a margin of approximately 18,000 votes. In 1,225 precincts the result was 95,907, Yes; 113,303, No.

U. S. Senators

By the Associated Press

Following are the United States Senators elected in yesterday's election, according to latest returns:

Alabama—Lister Hill (D).
Arizona—Carl Hayden (D).
Arkansas—Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D).
Colorado—Alva B. Adams (D).
Connecticut—John A. Danaher (R).
Florida—Claude Pepper (D).
Georgia—Walter F. George (D).
Idaho—D. Worth Clark (D).
Illinois—Scott W. Lucas (D).
Kansas—Clyde M. Reed (R).
Kentucky—Alben W. Barkley (D).
Louisiana—John H. Overton (D).
Maryland—Millard E. Tydings (D).
Missouri—Bennett Champ Clark (D).
New Hampshire—Charles W. Tobey (R).
New Jersey—W. Warren Barbour (R).
New York—Robert F. Wagner (D) and James M. Mead (D).
North Carolina—Robert R. Reynolds (D).
North Dakota—Gerald P. Nye (R).
Ohio—Robert A. Taft (R).
Oklahoma—Elmer Thomas, (D).
Oregon—Rufus C. Holman (R).
Pennsylvania—James J. Davis (R).
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith (D).
South Dakota—J. Chandler Gurney (R).
Tennessee—A. Tom Stewart (D).
Utah—Elbert D. Thomas (D).
Vermont—Ernest W. Gibson (R).
Washington—Homer T. Bone (D).
Wisconsin—Alexander Wiley (R).

Maryland

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 (AP)—Traditionally Democratic Maryland appeared today to have ended four years of Republican governorship with election of Herbert R. O'Conor, youthful Attorney General, as Democratic State Executive.

With returns counted from half the State's precincts, Mr. O'Conor held a majority of 43,863. The returns from 629 of 1,289 precincts were: Mr. O'Conor, 162,316; Republican Governor Harry W. Nice, 118,453.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, victorious in a primary fight that brought President Roosevelt into Maryland to urge nomination of veteran Representative David J. Lewis, easily won from his Republican opponent, Oscar Leser, Baltimore tax attorney.

Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9 (AP)--Senator Bennett Champ Clark was stamped for serious consideration as a Presidential possibility in 1940 today as Missouri returned him to Washington with a solid second-term majority.

The State's Senior Senator—rallying point for the strife-torn Democrats after the August primary—took a lead over Republican Henry S. Caulfield in the first precinct reported after yesterday's election. He never relinquished it.

The entire Missouri Democratic ticket rode with him toward victory, pointing to the fourth successive general election sweep for the Democrats since they became dominant in 1932.

Mr. Clark's majority pushed past the 200,000 mark early today with the bulk of the country vote counted and much of St. Louis—long regarded as the Senator's bulwark—to be tabulated. Former Governor Caulfield, who also lives here, ran well in scattered rural sections.

Republicans were confident of retaining their one seat in Congress. Otherwise, with the remotely possible exception of Representative C. Arthur Anderson of St. Louis County, the Democratic Congressional incumbents appeared safe.

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—The U. S. Senate race in corn-belt Indiana tightened into a neck-and-neck affair today and Republican candidates for the National House of Representatives forged to the front in seven of the State's 12 districts.

Raymond E. Willis, Republican, whittled the lead of Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat, to a scant 289 votes as two thirds of the State's 3,872 precincts were reported. The totals stood: Van Nuys, 502,128; Willis, 501,839. The result may not be known until the last precinct reports.

At least three Republicans were elected to Congress, where Indiana's lone G. O. P. representative in recent years has been Charles A. Halleck of the Second District. Mr. Halleck was re-elected.

Illinois

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Illinois Democrats today withstood the shock of a potent Republican drive in the Middle West and sent to the United States Senate their New Deal adherent, Scott W. Lucas, two-term member of the Lower House. Republicans, however, won four new seats in Congress.

With tabulations received from considerably more than three fourths of the State's precincts, the downstate candidate held a comfortable lead over his Republican opponent, Richard J. Lyons.

Polemical challenger of President Roosevelt's political philosophy, Mr. Lyons drew his chief strength from the fortresses of Republicanism downstate, whose votes chipped the Lucas lead appreciably in the early hours of the day.

Returns from 6,862 of 8,315 precincts gave Mr. Lucas 1,318,096 and Mr. Lyons, 1,208,246.

Delaware

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Republican control of both Houses of the State Legislature was indicated today on the basis of returns from all but two of 233 districts. Both missing districts normally vote Republican, which would give Republicans control of the Senate 9 to 8, regardless of the outcome in these districts. Republican legislators will control the House.

The State's lone seat in the U. S. House of Representatives passed from New Dealer William F. Allen to George S. Williams, Republican.

Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Commonwealth President Quezon's Nationalista Party was winning National Assembly election contests throughout the provinces, it was indicated early today, on the basis of incomplete but conclusive returns of yesterday's balloting. There were only a few small discoverers.

Quintin Paredes, former Resident Commissioner of the Philippines at Washington, was assured of election to the Assembly. An upset to the Quezon triumph occurred in Cavite Province, where Manuel Rojas was winning with the support of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, opponent of the Quezon Administration.

South Dakota

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 9 (AP)—A sweeping Republican victory which ousted Democratic officials who have long been in control of South Dakota's National and State offices appeared certain today as unofficial results from yesterday's election were tabulated from approximately three fourths of the voting precincts.

The Republican majorities, which ranged from better than 8,000 upward for the major offices, were definitely a blow to the New Deal as the Republicans directed most of their campaign fire at President Roosevelt's policies. The Democrats generally upheld their leader.

J. Chandler "Chan" Gurney, Republican, a Yankton radio announcer who was defeated two years ago by Democratic Senator W. J. Bulow, this time managed to stop the comeback efforts of Tom Berry, former Governor and rancher, in the race for the Senate. The tabulation on 1,438 of 1,959 precincts gave Mr. Gurney 101,123 votes and Mr. Berry 89,048.

Eight Vote Slayings Reported in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9 (AP)—Kentucky counted eight fatalities today in election day gun play.

Back in 1933 the toll reached 18 in the November general election. Until yesterday voting days had been far less marred by shootings.

Harlan county, long known for labor and election disorders, reported four dead. National Guardsmen watched over the ballot boxes throughout the night with representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Reports were that some of the shootings were due to heated local contests. In Harlan County the people were intensely interested in the Republican and Democratic fight for the offices of sheriff, coroner, jailer and county attorney.

There was reported to be much feeling in the Owsley precinct where the shooting occurred over election of members of the school board.

Flying Post Office Picks Up Mail Sack

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A flying post office that picks up and delivers mail without landing was demonstrated Nov. 5 to a group of aviators and businessmen.

Pilot Norman Rentoul cut his plane's speed to 90 miles an hour as it approached two 23-foot poles, linked with a rope. Attached to the rope was a dummy sack of mail. The pilot maneuvered the plane downward, picked up the mail sack, and dropped another.

Richard C. du Pont, President of a corporation that was low bidder on contracts for two air-mail pick-up routes to operate in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, directed the demonstration. Contracts have not been awarded by the Post Office Department.

Motorists Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — With North Carolina now transporting 300,000 public school students daily, in busses, Lloyd Griffin, Executive Secretary of the State School Commission, has sounded a call to motorists to give these every possible protection, by exercising the utmost caution on the highways traveled by school busses.

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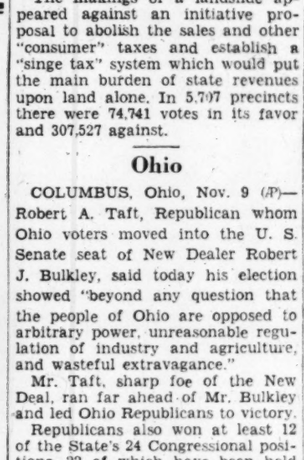

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Britain Abandons Proposal For Partition of Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

to an absolute minimum. They expressed grave doubt as to whether any form of partition would prove feasible, either politically or economically, but proceeded to make a recommendation in view of their terms of reference, which called on them to present a detailed plan.

Technical Rejection

The Government's action in rejecting their plan is a technical rather than fundamental rejection of the thesis of the report which painted partition prospects in such gloomy colors as to make the action taken almost inevitable.

All four members of the Commission—Sir John Woodhead, Sir Alison Russell, Mr. A. P. Waterfield, and Mr. Thomas Reid—signed the report.

Sir John and Mr. Waterfield signed without reservation. Mr. Reid signed with the reservation that while the Plan "C" recommended was the best which could be obtained, he considered all proposed plans impracticable. Sir Alison expressed preference for Plan "B," an alternative which provided for a somewhat larger and sovereign Jewish State, although not as large a state as that contemplated in the Peel report.

The Partition Commission report, a 310 page document with appended maps, analyzed three alternative plans of partition in great detail. Plan A was in effect a refinement of the Peel proposal. Plan B was brought forward and submitted as a minimum plan which a Jewish State with full sovereignty could be established. Plan C embodied sacrifice of the concept of full autonomy for Jewish and Arab States and a reduction of the Jewish part of Palestine to a narrow coastal strip.

Plan C, the one given qualified endorsement in the report, also made minimum concessions to Arab interests. Under it Palestine would have become a federated economic entity of three subordinate units, of which the mandated and the Arab units would have been roughly equal in size while the Jewish unit would have been very small.

The British mandated State would have had a population of 660,200 and an area of 6,971,700 dunums (about 1,540,000 acres). The Arab State would have had a population of 453,000 and an area of 7,393,500 dunums. The Jewish state would have had a population of 280,400 and an area of only 1,257,800 dunums.

The Jewish State under Plan C would have consisted of two separate parts separated by a Jerusalem enclave under British mandate. To the south of the enclave would be a small Jewish area about 15 kilometers long and 10 wide. To the north of the Jerusalem enclave would be a coastal strip roughly 70 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide extending on the coast from Tel Aviv to Tantura.

The Arab State would have been in two parts as well, consisting of the single city of Jaffa as one part and the Jerusalem hinterland and a strip along the coast south of the Jerusalem enclave as well. Britain would have held under mandate both the northern area of Galilee including Nazareth and the southern area surrounding Beersheba in addition to the substantial Jerusalem enclave including Bethlehem. The Jerusalem enclave would have in itself been practically as large as the entire Jewish section.

Commission's Conclusion

The conclusion of the Partition Commission which led to the British decision to abandon partition altogether follows:

"Apart from political considerations, the question whether partition is practicable or not concerns chiefly finance and economics. Taking into account of latter considerations, the Commission conclude that if they were to adhere strictly to their terms of reference, they would have no alternative but to report that they were unable to recommend boundaries for the proposed areas which will give a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of self-supporting Arab and Jewish States.

"But they do not believe it would be in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty's Government or with the public interest that they should end their enquiry with a purely negative conclusion.

Economic Federalism

"They therefore put forward a suggestion for a modified form of partition, which they call economic federalism. Under this both States would be required, as a condition of the surrender of the mandate, to enter a customs union with the mandated territories in which the fiscal policy would be determined by the mandatory after consulting both States. The customs revenue would be collected by the mandatory, and the net surplus after meeting certain common charges would be distributed between the three areas according to an agreed formula, subject to periodic review.

"The Commission suggest that initially each area's share should be one-third. To enable the Arab State to balance its budget without subjecting it to external financial control, it should receive a supplementary share out of the share of the mandated territories, under conditions which will entitle it to share in any expansion of customs revenue resulting from an increase of prosperity in the rest of Palestine. This arrangement could be extended, if desired, to cover internal communications — railways, posts and telegraphs—thus removing certain obvious administrative difficulties consequent on partition. While this arrangement withholds fiscal autonomy from the Arab and Jewish States it seems to the Commission, subject to certain reservations, to form a satisfactory basis for settlement, provided His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the very considerable financial liability involved."

The report has had a mixed reception here.

Arab circles are not hopeful that the proposed conference will be effective, as their chief leaders, including especially Haj Amil el Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, are expected to be barred owing to their association with the recent disturbances in Palestine.

Zionists are less hostile to the plan. Their position so far seems to be that if partition is finally scrapped, the best thing would be to return to the mandate.

British circles hold the view that thte proposed conference will still be held even if the Palestine Arabs decide to boycott it—provided the neighboring Arab States participate.

The Commission's report came as 20,000 British soldiers sought to restore peace in the Holy Land where an Arab rebellion against British rule and Jewish immigration to their "homeland" has resulted in 2,458 casualties in the last four months and 2,047 in the previous two years.

Education Aids Democracy

Dr. David L. Crawford
President of the University of Hawaii, at work in his study.

Goodwill Congress on Pacific Links Peace and Religion

(Continued from Page 1)

gress"—the first ever to be held on the Pacific Coast—"is one of the most significant peace conferences of 1938, because it turns to religion as the only solvent for the problem of 'peace or war?'"

Scapegoat Practice Decried

Heading a list of prominent speakers on international-political, and economic problems, Dr. Merrill urged that the nations "abandon the pernicious practice of finding and using scapegoats."

He recommended that the statesmen of the world stop "passing the buck" and blaming two or three countries for all the world's difficulties. Rather, he pleaded for a greater understanding of the problems and the issues at stake in countries other than the one in which any individual was living. This understanding, in a rapidly shrinking world, he held, would lead toward an ultimate world society "with institutions and laws and agreements that can be effective and lasting.

"Laws, treaties, understandings, organizations, made in defiance of, or far in advance of, common public opinion, are foredoomed to failure.

"To some of us," he concluded, "the answer is beginning to take shape, at least in faint outline. We are beginning to see the hopelessness of trusting in statements, and pacts, and organizations unless these are but the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace—manifestations of a real world society, a human fellowship—not imposed by external force, but living in the hearts of men and women, as culture does, assumed as a natural part of their life. It is not easy to put this in clear form, but it is very real and absolutely essential to stable world order and permanent peace."

Based on Spiritual Values

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor emeritus of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, Mass., carried this theme throughout his address when he, too, declared that the only peace the peoples of the world could expect was a peace urged, recommended, and demanded by the populace as individuals. This urge for peace and any resultant peace, he maintained, could only come from basic spiritual values inherent in mankind, values that come to the surface in a crisis where either war or peace is at stake.

This conference at San Francisco's Palace Hotel has drawn large crowds of Protestants, Jews, and Roman Catholics, both form this area and from other sectors of the United States and abroad. The World Alliance comprised of the Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic faiths, has branches in 33 nations, and is supported in its activities by the Church Peace Union nationally, and locally here by the San Francisco Peace Council, composed of more than 20 peace groups.

Representing the Jews at the first open session Rabbi F. M. Isserman, of Temple Israel, St. Louis, Mo., contended that the policy of Aryanism as promulgated in Germany by Adolf Hitler, if carried into other nations who appear to be due for German penetration, "means the end of civilized existence."

Rabbi Isserman declared he was of the opinion that the democracies of the world won the day at the recent crisis in Europe due to the fact that he believed war would have brought a complete collapse of all world order "along with the defeat of Hitler which would have been inevitable."

The Rev. Thomas F. Burke, of Newman Hall, Berkeley, Calif., at the United Ministers meeting, maintained that with the breakdown of international justice the world would gradually disintegrate. Thus, as a preventive, the Rev. Mr. Burke urged the creation of a new court of international peace and justice to which all nations could and would turn at the slightest sign of disagreement between themselves.

Rome-Tokyo Flight Off When Ailerons Break

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 9 (AP)—Five Italians who left Rome on a goodwill and record-attempt flight to Tokyo abandoned the project after breaking two ailerons in landing on a beach near here.

They had planned to return immediately, attempting to lower the Tokyo-Rome record of 90 hours made by the Japanese flier, Masaaki Iinuma, and a radio operator in April, 1937, over a distance of slightly more than 6,000 miles.

Honolulu Hears Of Democracy's Need of Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—More courage and strength of character are required to live successfully in a democracy than under a dictatorship.

This is the challenge which Dr. David L. Crawford, President of the University of Hawaii, has brought back to his student body from extensive travels and a careful analysis of conditions in Europe.

Speaking at the first convocation of the college year, Dr. Crawford warned his students that freedom of individual action is diminishing even in the United States and may slip away entirely unless clear thinking and trained leaders prevent such a catastrophe.

"Rugged individualism," Dr. Crawford said, "that is, the freedom of individual persons and corporations to compete with others almost without rules, is practically a thing of the past.

"Trade and labor unions as well as a growing mass of laws are curtailing individual freedom to a marked degree. Farmers aren't the free agents they once were.

"Thus far, the individual is free to choose his life work; he may speak his mind freely and read what he pleases and listen to whatever radio broadcasts he wants to—and these privileges are not now enjoyed by citizens of totalitarian states of Europe that I visited during the past summer.

"But make a note of this: If American freedom is not properly used, it will slip away from us. It requires more courage and strength of character to live successfully in a democracy than under a dictatorship. In either situation—under a dictatorship or a democracy—there come times when privations must be endured and sacrifices made. In a democracy this calls forth the best that is in us.

"Thus far our nation has met this kind of a test very well. The question for the future is: Can we continue to meet the test, notwithstanding the increasing complexity of our social and economic structure; with rebellious minorities and vociferous pressure groups pushing us in several directions at once—some toward Fascism, some toward Communism and some toward chaos?

"The United States is more and more looking to its university trained leaders to keep our democracy working," he maintained. "The chief need is for clear thinking in level heads. Such thinking is what I want this University to produce."

Experts Discuss Big Business

(Continued from Page 1)

of the market, as, for example, tariff changes or manipulation of Government purchasing arrangements.

John Maurice Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, declared that the outstanding phase of the monopoly problem today was not outright monopoly, but various forms of "imperfect competition." This problem centers, he said, not in extortionate profits as in the old days, but in the maintenance of what business regards as moderate and reasonable profits, and in various degrees of stabilization of prices.

Professor Clark stressed that this was not new, but was a more serious problem today than formerly, largely because the American economic system was more vulnerable to disturbance and freezing, and needed competitive flexibility more urgently. He maintained that a realistic policy should recognize that imperfect competition in some form is inevitable, "perfect competition" being an unreal abstraction, and that trade practices should be reformed constructively and not merely be subjected to "bombings" with negative "cease and desist" orders.

Professor Clark declared that monopoly was not confined to large business nor to business in general, and that it had equal application to the field of labor, in agriculture and in some small businesses on the one side, and in large business on the other. He said that while different conditions may justify different policies, they need to rest on some unified underlying criterion, not yet worked out.

He also suggested that the nation might apply its prevailing notions on competition and monopoly to its "greatest natural monopoly, namely, Government," with interesting results. Ideas of honest labeling, unfair and discriminatory competition, and semi-monopolistic marketing advantages, might be embarrassing if applied to the marketing of political measures, he declared.

Roswell Magill, Professor of Law at Columbia University, and one-time Secretary of the Treasury, spoke of the effects of taxation on corporate policies, holding that the outstanding characteristic of the present Federal taxes on corporations were needlessly complex. Six different taxes are imposed on domestic corporations, he said, and added that there was no apparent reason why the three major ones should not be telescoped into one, saving much cost and labor.

Miami Looks to Rare Musical Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Preparing for an early and active winter season, Miami will furnish this year, more than the usual cultural attractions, chief among which will be a wealth of concerts by world famous artists.

Although it is too early to give a complete list of all the music attractions that will take place, both out of doors under the palms, and in concert halls, several important series already are announced.

Leading in general interest is the subscription series by the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Arnold Volpe, with an imposing array of guest soloists. This university symphony orchestra is said, by the many famous artists who have appeared with it, to be outstanding among organizations of its kind, and to rank favorably with many of the smaller professional orchestras.

Dr. Volpe, who founded the orchestra 11 years ago, is well known for his work in New York as founder and director of the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, the Volpe Symphony Orchestra and the Lewisohn Stadium summer concerts. He has won a reputation for remarkable success in building symphony orchestras with fresh, young talent.

This year the series will open on Dec. 8 when Mischa Elman will be the soloist. This will be Elman's third appearance as guest soloist with this orchestra, it being the first university group the famous violinist ever consented to appear with.

At the second concert Isidor Achron, American pianist and composer, and Mme. Lea Karina, N. B. C. soprano, will be soloists. Mr. Achron will play his own piano concerto which had its first performance by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra, under Barbirolli, last December. Madame Karina, a native of Finland, speaks and sings in nine languages. Her unusual range of tone is a subject of much discussion.

Frank Bishop, American pianist, who was the only pupil of the late Ossip Gabrilowitsch, will play Rachmaninoff's piano concerto at the third concert. A concert version of Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah," with Carmela Ponsell, of the Metropolitan Opera, Santo DiPrimo, dramatic tenor, Harrison Christian, baritone, with a 60-voice chorus, will be the attraction at the fourth concert.

The unique Pro Arpe Quartet, the group that plays Eighteenth Century music on four harps, will play with the orchestra at the fifth concert, and Coe Glade, soprano of the Chicago Opera Company will be soloist at the concert.

Dr. Volpe has announced that the major works to be performed will include Tschaikowsky's Sixth, Beethoven's Seventh, Brahms' Fourth, César Franck's D Minor, Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphonies; Liszt's "Les Préludes," Hadley's "Culprit Fay," Brahms' Violin Concerto, Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto, Phillip Emmanuel Bach's Concerto for Four Harps, and many other interesting works.

Another Miami organization that has done much to stimulate the giving of fine concerts is the Civic Music Association, of which Charles H. Crandon is president. This is a group of 2,200 citizens banded together for the purpose of giving the city the best in musical art. All membership fees go toward paying the artists and there is a long waiting list of those anxious to belong to this organization. Membership is limited to the seating capacity of the largest auditorium, as only members attend the concerts.

This season the Civic Music Association will bring to Miami, Sergei Rachmaninoff, famous pianist and composer; Kirsten Flagstad, brilliant soprano of the Metropolitan Opera; Nathan Milstein, popular violinist, and Alexander Kipnis, Russian baritone.

In addition to these events, there will be almost nightly concerts in the open-air amphitheater in Bayfront Park, including band concerts, symphony concerts by the Federal Symphony Orchestra, and operatic performances under the Federal Music Project of the WPA.

Many fine artists are annually brought to Miami for intimate recitals, by the Mana-Zucca Music Club, of which Mana-Zucca, well known composer, is the president.

'Searching Machine' Helps F. B. I. to Check Fingerprints

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Each of the 5,500 sets of fingerprints received daily for identification among the 8,250,000 sets on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, is cleared in five minutes' time, reports Maj. W. H. Drane Lester, F. B. I. Inspector, in the latest issue of "The Tax Digest" of the California Taxpayers' Association.

This efficiency in the "largest fingerprint bureau in the world" is credited to a searching machine "enabling a fingerprint expert to make an identification sometimes within a few seconds that would ordinarily require 45 minutes to three hours to make without the aid of this machine," Major Lester wrote.

In lauding the place of fingerprinting in crime detection, he said "we are rather fortunate in the United States in that officers representing the Federal Government and the various State Governments throughout the United States have the right to fingerprint any person they arrest."

The record file has been built up through voluntary co-operation of thousands of law enforcement agencies not only in the United States but in 75 foreign countries.

"During the calendar year 1937," he revealed, "we found that 55.8 per cent of all persons arrested in the United States, whose fingerprints were sent to us, had criminal records on file with us."

He reported identification "in excess of 6,000 wanted fugitives a year, for local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries."

He recited the case of a convict who escaped in 1910 from Leavenworth (Kan.) penitentiary by commandeering a locomotive and driving it through the prison gates; in 1935 he turned up as a result of fingerprints taken in Alberta, Canada, for shooting game out of season—the Canadian officials had sent the set to be identified by the FBI under the exchange policy.

Fingerprinting as the only "infallible" method of identification, Major Lester continued, has overcome the limitations of the bare photographs (since appearances can be altered) and of the Bertillon system of bodily measurements (since "identical" twins do not have identical fingerprints, although the Bertillon system may class them as identical).

Major Lester recalled that Mark Twain in his "exposition of fingerprint evidence" in "Puddin' Head Wilson" was "half a century ahead of the criminologists."

Citizens who desire to have their fingerprints on file for "purely personal identification purposes" have swelled a separate FBI file to 545,000 sets, being received "from public-spirited citizens all over the country at the rate of nearly 1,000 every day."

Prelate Guarded

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 9 (AP)—Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, was described today in the text of an unofficial broadcast from the Vatican radio station as being in "protective custody" of Vienna Nazis, with his palace surrounded by guards. The broadcast, in English, told of a secret interview with the Cardinal which a Vatican news agency said was obtained by two American priests.

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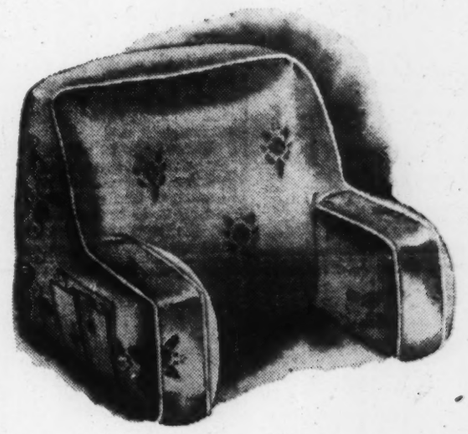
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G. O. P. Regains Much Lost Ground—Dewey Fails in New York Race

Battered New Deal Inches Way to New York Victory

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A battered New Deal scanned the Empire State terrain from the trenches of one of the most hotly contested gubernatorial campaigns ever waged in this Commonwealth today and found its lines intact. The major effort of the heavy opposition fire which at times during the tense hours of election night appeared to be removing President Roosevelt's home State from the Democratic column was capture of the State Senate, returning the Legislature in Albany to its traditional Republican control.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, however, was conceded the victor in the Governorship race by New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey after hours of suspense that saw first one and then the other in the lead. Preponderantly Democratic New York City, however, as of old, decided the issue with an indicated plurality of 70,000 for the Governor, standing for a fourth term.

Mr. Dewey conceded defeat in a telegram to the Governor early this morning, and it was not until then that Postmaster General James A. Farley, keeping vigil at Democratic State and National Committee headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, emerged to tell reporters:

"It's all right."

Carries State Ticket

The New York Governor carried in his entire ticket though running behind the rest of it despite the support of the American Labor Party and the personal indorsement of President Roosevelt.

Incomplete returns gave Robert F. Wagner a 438,494 lead for return to the United States Senate over John Lord O'Brian, his Republican opponent, and Representative James M. Mead, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate short term, an estimated plurality of 442,665 over Edward Corsi, Republican.

Charles Poletti, Governor Lehman's running mate and personal choice for Lieutenant Governor, appeared to have easily won this office in an estimated lead of 306,567 over his Republican opponent, Frederic H. Bontecou, and Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, who made the race without the indorsement of the American Labor Party accorded the rest of the Democratic ticket, likewise apparently were adequately ahead as final returns were awaited.

G. O. P. Control Legislature

The restoration of Republican control of the Legislature for the first time since the session of 1932 came through the acquisition of five Senate seats, raising Republican membership in the Upper House from 22 to 27. Its control of the Assembly was not threatened, but the American Labor Party, which instated a five-member bloc in that body last year, appeared to have suffered virtual elimination from the rolls in this Chamber.

Bewildered crowds milled about in both major party headquarters the night long, uncertain of eventualities as returns see-sawed between the Dewey and Lehman standards. Mr. Farley had no comment throughout the count, which early made it apparent that Mr. Dewey was coming down to the city line with a record-breaking flood of votes that could be overcome only by a tremendous massing of Lehman support in the city. It was Mr. Dewey's great race upstate that enabled Republican seizure of the State Legislature and to increase slightly the Republican Congressional delegation.

Governor Lehman, however, was able to poll 1,467,306 votes to Mr. Dewey's 784,641 in New York City, sufficient to overcome the upstate vote of 1,526,780 for the Republican candidate to 914,185 for Mr. Lehman, which gave Mr. Dewey the greatest margin ever made by any candidate above the city line.

Labor Party Polls 341,853

The American Labor Party provided 341,853 of the Lehman total in New York City and Mr. Dewey's total was raised 9,554 by the vote of the Independent Progressive Party.

The Socialists were able to give Norman Thomas, their candidate for Governor, only 18,052 votes in the city, apparently losing this party its place on the ballot unless the upstate tabulation brings his poll to the requisite 50,000, which appeared unlikely.

Concededly in all political quarters, Mr. Dewey's bid for the Governorship was near enough to success to project him as a national political factor to be reckoned with. With 51 of the State's 57 upstate counties reported, he had carried all save one—Albany—his lead flagging only in the semi-industrial towns lining the state barge canal, but sweeping the purely rural areas with three-to-one pluralities.

Wide World; ©Harris & Ewing; © Bachrach; © International; © Underwood

Some of the Winners

Top row, left to right: W. Warren Barbour (R), Senator-elect from New Jersey. Harold Stassen (R), leading in race for Governor in Minnesota. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D), re-elected Governor of New York. With him is Mrs. Lehman. Alexander Wiley (R), elected Governor of Wisconsin. Former Gov. Frank Fitzgerald (R), elected Governor of Michigan.

Left center: Senator James J. Davis (R), re-elected Senator from Pennsylvania. Judge Arthur H. James (R), elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

Right center: Former Gov. Clyde M. Reed, elected Governor of Kansas. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), re-elected Senator from New York.

Bottom row, left to right: Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D), re-elected Senator from Missouri. Robert A. Taft (R), elected Senator from Ohio. John W. Bricker (R), elected Governor of Ohio.

Barbour Winner For U. S. Senate In New Jersey Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9—Overcoming a 131,000 margin for Democrat William H. J. Ely in Mayor Frank Hague's Hudson County stronghold, W. Warren Barbour, Republican, was elected to the United States Senate by a majority which had increased to 108,000 today on the basis of virtually complete returns.

Mr. Ely ran as an out-and-out New Dealer, pledged to support President Roosevelt 100 per cent, and Republicans were quick to stamp his defeat a repudiation of the national administration.

Along with Mr. Barbour the Republicans elected 11 of their 14 candidates for the House of Representatives, and in so doing captured four seats held by Democrats.

Representatives Mary T. Norton and Edward J. Hart, both of Jersey City, and William Sutphin of Matawan, were the lone Democratic survivors.

Mr. Ely sent the following telegram of congratulations to Mr. Barbour:

"I accept the verdict. My congratulations and best wishes."

Mr. Barbour, who campaigned on the plea that an independent Congress was the country's greatest need and assailed Mr. Ely as a "rubber stamp," carried 19 of the 21 counties. He succeeds John Milton, close friend of Mayor Hague who was appointed to the Senate when Gov. A. Harry Moore retired last January. Mr. Milton refused to run for election to the office. The term expires in 1940.

It was such counties as Bergen, Monmouth and Union, which produced more than the most optimistic Republican had forecast that definitely turned the tide for Mr. Barbour. Bergen, the home county of Mr. Ely, gave the Republican nominee a majority of 46,106. The best the Republicans had claimed was 20,000.

Delay Expected In Hines Case Set for Nov. 14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Postponement of the second trial of James J. Hines, Tamamny leader of the Twelfth (Manhattan) Assembly District, scheduled to begin before Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of part 9, general sessions, on Nov. 14, was indicated here today when notice was sent out to 500 talesmen of a special panel not to report to the court until they received further notice.

At the office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey it was said Mr. Dewey was ready to try the case on the date previously set and that the notice was sent to the prospective jurors because of the crowded condition of Judge Nott's calendar and in order to aid him in disposing of it. In other words, the postponement of the trial will be to meet Judge Nott's convenience, it was indicated.

The case is on Judge Nott's calendar for Nov. 14, and when the court convenes on that day, Judge Nott will announce the date for the beginning of the new trial.

Another reason for the postponement was that Mr. Dewey did not wish to see the jury locked up over Thanksgiving and possibly over Christmas, it was said.

It was denied that the gubernatorial race, in which Mr. Dewey is the Republican candidate, had anything to do with the action today.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for Mr. Hines, when told by reporters of the postponement, declared it was "a strange situation," when counsel for the defense must learn from newspaper men what was going on in the Hines case.

"There was great urgency to try Mr. Hines last summer, when District Attorney Dewey said it was essential to the public interest to try this case at that time," he added. "Now the District Attorney seeks and orders a delay.

"Mr. Hines has rested long enough under this false charge. He is ready and eager to face this charge as soon as possible and there is no reason why the case should not be disposed of immediately."

It will be recalled that a mistrial was declared by Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court on Sept. 13, when the case was in its first trial. At the request of Mr. Dewey, Justice Pecora transferred the case to General Sessions on Sept. 21.

Dayton Defeats Levy for Schools

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dayton voters turned down a proposed two-mill levy designed to raise $500,000 annually for five years for their schools, which have been closed since Oct. 30 because of a financial crisis.

The vote was 28,779 for, 35,069 against. A 65 per cent majority was required for approval. The State Department of Education had warned that failure of the levy would prevent a full school term next year.

Village From Lake Again Under Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HOLLAND, N. C.—One of the largest farms in the world now lies at the bottom of a lake in eastern North Carolina.

Some 15 years ago Lake Mattamuskeet, in Hyde County, largest lake in the State, was drained in an effort to reclaim the 50,000 acres of rich farmland in the lake bed. A complete settlement was established—a 23-room hotel, houses, barns, highways, bridges—and a "New Holland" rose where the lake had been. The largest pumping station in the world was built to pump water out of the lake bed into Pamlico Sound. Large crops were planted and the unusually fertile soil produced bumper harvests. A total of $17,000,000 was spent in a prodigious effort to reclaim the submerged land. Research men, engineers, soil experts all co-operated in the attempt.

But the sea was not to be so easily thwarted. The great pumping system capable of removing a million and a quarter gallons of water a minute proved unequal to the task of keeping out the sea. Water seeped in and covered the crops a foot deep. Mud and silt collected over everything. Water stood in the lobby of the hotel. Homes and farms were slowly inundated.

Today Lake Mattamuskeet has reclaimed its own. The "New Holland" that was born of a rich man's dream is no more. Nothing remains of the vast attempt except a few deserted highways winding down into the lake.

Lake Mattamuskeet is now a Federal migratory wild-fowl refuge—the home of thousands of ducks and wild geese—and is stocked with an overabundant supply of bass and other fish.

Republicans Score Sweeping Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

sin, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa and Oregon.

The total Republican gain in statehouses is 14, including as well as those just named Rhode Island, Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming. Together with the five States retained, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota and South Dakota, that makes a national total of 19 States now to be controlled by Republican Governors. The fact that the New York Senate and House, and perhaps the Legislatures in other States with Democratic Governors, will be controlled by Republicans is also important.

Anyway, out of some 35 States which have had Republican Governors with any frequency since the Civil War, the G. O. P. now has 19, or 56 per cent. Behind these Governors, also, is a good deal of city and county Government in Republican hands, and there we come to the real bases of political strength. Here party organization begins, and here the Republicans now have reason to be most hopeful.

The Senate picture is not outwardly so bright. The Party yesterday elected 8 new Republicans, and possibly one or two more, to add to their total of 15. These victories were in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, South Dakota and Oregon. Remaining uncertain were senatorial elections in Iowa and Indiana. Since only one third of the Senate is up for re-election every two years, it takes a long time for a turnover to be complete in the Upper Chamber.

But there were Senatorial elections in 35 States to fill 36 actual seats yesterday. Ten of them were in the Solid South. Others, in which Democrats won, were in border states like Maryland and Missouri, where—incidentally—two sturdy anti-New Dealers in the person of Millard F. Tydings and Bennett Champ Clark won handily. Of the 10 Solid South States, two were just as anti-New Deal, being Walter F. George and Ellison D. Smith. Alva B. Adams, victorious in Colorado, was against the court bill, and D. Worth Clark, winner in Idaho, campaigned actively against the New Deal.

Of remaining successful Democratic Senatorial candidates, the following were at critical junctures opponents of the Administration: Carl Hayden, Arizona; Scott W. Lucas, Illinois; Pat McCarran, Nevada. Out of the remaining 17 Senate places filled yesterday, eight went certainly to Republicans, two are still in doubt, two are re-elected Republicans, and only five from States outside the South went to candidates who have been or seem likely to be faithful followers of the New Deal. The five were Homer T. Bone, Washington; Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; Sheridan Downey, California; and Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead, New York. There were two ultra "short-term" seats filled, valid only to the opening of the next Congress, in Oregon and South Dakota.

Tabulation of House Seats

Tabulation on House seats was much slower, but Republican sure gains kept mounting. By noon today, it was certain G.O.P. had recaptured 40 Democratic House seats and five Progressive seats, while the party was leading in 29 other districts formerly held by Democrats or Farmer-Laborites and seemed likely to take most of them.

Applying the results to the Electoral College, and assuming that Republicans could carry in 1940 what they carried yesterday, their totals instead of the 8 units of 1936 would be well over 200.

So much for the rough statistics out of which G.O.P. is today extracting so much hope.

The significance of individual contests is equally impressive. The swing against Governors who had been sympathetic toward organized labor was pronounced. Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania was defeated in his race for the Senate partly on this issue; Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan lost to former Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald squarely as a result of the sit-down strike situation; Harold H. Stassen, who defeated Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, did so in great part through a moderate attitude toward organized labor rather than complete partisanship with one group; John W. Bricker, next Governor of Ohio, combatted the alleged pro-C. I. O. views of his opopnent, Charles Sawyer.

On the other hand, Senator Wagner's big majority in New York indicated he had lost no strength because he sponsored key labor legislation, while Messrs. Downey and Olson in California had been exceedingly sympathetic with organized labor, and their opponents had taken a mid-road attitude.

State Governors

Following are the Governors elected in yesterday's election, according to latest returns:

Alabama — Frank M. Dixon (D).
Arizona—R. T. Jones (D).
Arkansas — Carl E. Bailey (D).
California—Culbert L. Olson (D).
Colorado—Ralph L. Carr (R).
Connecticut — Raymond E. Baldwin (R).
Georgia—E. D. Rivers (D).
Idaho—C. A. Bottolfsen (R).
Iowa—George A. Wilson (R).
Kansas — Payne H. Ratner (R).
Maryland — Herbert R. O'Connor (D).
Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall (R).
Michigan — Frank D. Fitzgerald (R).
Minnesota—Harold E. Stassen (R).
Nebraska—Roy L. Cochran (D).
Nevada—E. P. Carville (D).
New Hampshire—Francis P. Murphy (R).
New Mexico—John E. Miles (D).
New York—Herbert H. Lehman (D).
North Dakota—John Moses (D).
Ohio—John W. Bricker (R).
Oklahoma—Leon C. Phillips (D).
Oregon—Charles A. Sprague (R).
Pennsylvania — Arthur H. James (R).
Rhode Island — William H. Vanderbilt (R).
South Carolina — Burnet R. Maybank (D).
South Dakota — Harlan J. Bushfield (R).
Tennessee — Prentice Cooper (D).
Texas—W. Lee O'Daniel (D).
Vermont — George D. Aiken (R).
Wisconsin — Julius P. Heil (R).
Wyoming — Nels H. Smith (R).

Two Men Wounded At Tennessee Poll

ETOWAH, Tenn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Two men, one a bystander, were critically wounded yesterday in what Sheriff Paul Cantrell termed "an election shooting" at Liberty Hill, in the mountains 10 miles northwest of here.

The ballot box was taken during the shooting, the sheriff said, and has not been recovered.

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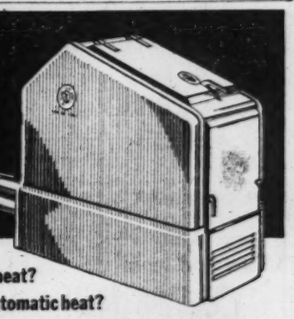

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Is Your Speaking Voice Your Faithful Representative?

It Can Be Taught to Obey Your Thought, to Express in Tone and Quality Your Attitude of Mind

The Speaking Voice — I

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series incorporated into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Mrs. Leland Powers, Principal of the Leland Powers School of the Theatre, is here introduced as author of the first three articles.

By Carol Hoyt Powers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who has not been haunted by a beautiful voice—a voice heard casually, perhaps on the street. The revelation which came through the beauty of utterance remained in memory like a song. Imagination, kindness, humor, cultivation, integrity, fineness—all expressed in a flash and yet the words may have been merely an apology for being in the way. What a gift to carry about with one. Beauty of thought so exquisitely and properly clothed that every word uttered adds to the harmony of living.

A voice may be beautiful in and of itself, possessing a singing quality melodious to the ear; but unless it has the rarer quality of obedience to thought, it becomes intrusive. Beauty is an illusive thing. If it intrudes, it is no longer beauty. But when it is the symbol of an inward grace, its effect can hardly be over estimated.

What is more heartening than the sound of a cheery voice; more thrilling than a free voice; more restful than a beautiful one.

Isn't this because we take it for granted that these voices speak of inward cheer, and freedom, and beauty? If they were merely pleasant sounds, I doubt if our reaction would be very great.

I believe we all know, (without perhaps ever having put it into statement) that the voice is not an entity. It is rather an outer symbol of an inward condition. Then perhaps if this is so, we should be careful that we do not train it as if it were an entity—as if it had a separate existence. If a voice once gets the upper hand, it is certainly hard to get it back into the straight and narrow path of obedience. It wants to be heard, (a very good thing), but it desires also to be noticed, patted on the back as a thing apart.

Were you never bored by a beautiful voice that kept a singing quality in your ears, or worse, an emotional one—when giving a statistical report?

Overcoming Lack

Evidently the problem we all must solve is how to train the voice so that the mental process and the vocal utterance become a unit. If the voice is small and inadequate, no breadth of mental vision can be expressed, or if the voice goes on its own melodious way (whether the message be melodious or not), there is as great a difficulty.

I wonder if we might gain something from an experiment. Let us try one. Would you agree with me that the greatest of all vocal difficulties is limitation—lack. Lack of vocal range, lack of variety of pitch, lack of variety of tempo, in short—lack.

Perhaps nothing is quite so valuable in vocal expression as range. It speaks of freedom, joy, and power.

Increasing Range

Let us take a bit of text that has great range of thought and try to turn it into the spoken word. Unfortunately, we are so used to our own voices that we do not hear them. We do not realize, for instance, that we are using two vocal notes instead of whole octaves. Perhaps we may venture to be more exacting with ourselves. Let us try again, realizing that range of voice is absolutely necessary if we would express range of thought. Let us endeavor to use as many notes as possible. Over and over again let us try—let us keep repeating the process—endeavoring always to increase the gamut of the voice while expressing the thought.

By and by we will begin to hear what we are doing. Then the way grows easier. Range of voice is ours if we will persevere. Through this exercise the ability to express range of thought and feeling is being established.

We may venture to try our experiment again. Take a bit of text this time that is full of joy, and let us endeavor to turn this into the spoken word.

Major Instead of Minor

No matter how much joy we claim to have in our hearts, we soon discover that if our voices remain minor in cadence, no joy can get through. A minor key expresses sadness—intrusive sadness.

Someone says: "But where did I get a minor voice—a minor cadence?" We cannot know, but it is something not one of us wants, nor is obliged to keep.

I have always thought it interesting in such a case to imagine that one had a sad, old great-grandfather. He was a very sombre gentleman indeed. Every vestige of his sad mentality has since disappeared from consciousness, but the "habit of voice" became, unfortunately, a family trait—no longer because of any depression, but merely as a habit. Now we must correct the vocal habit for in order to express joy, one must have a major quality of voice and major inflections.

Routing Out Bad Habits

Read the joyous bit of text aloud—keep reading it—substituting the major note for the minor, as far as you are able. Don't try too hard to "feel" the joy you are expressing. Just change the vocal habit that is disputing joy. Keep reading the joyous text and again you will begin to hear your own voice and the way will grow easier. You now become your own critic and begin to work with intelligence.

The way is really simple; but there is a way.

Suppose we were doing an example in arithmetic. In the example we need to know that two and three are five. We write down on our papers that two and three are four. With knitted brows we say it: "Two and three are four." We emote over the problem when all we need to do is to learn the simple fact that two and three are five. The science of mathematics is exact. Unless we do our example correctly, the answer will be incorrect. In the art of vocal expression the way is simple, but it is very clearly defined. A good voice is the heritage of everyone, but certain vocal habits must be overcome in order to prove this.

As Individual as Our Thoughts

Isn't it rather a thrilling thing to realize that our voices are as individual as our thoughts—this again is true only when the voice is free. Voices become free as they are trained to become a part of thought and imagination.

When thought and voice fit one another, something of unity results that is compelling. Such a voice, even although it may not be of great size, will often fill a large auditorium with its clarity—its purity.

To realize that no matter what the vocal difficulty is there is a remedy, is surely stimulating. But the remedy must be used. It isn't enough to think about the problem. There is a work to be done. To rid yourself of a whine, a drawl, a sound of nasality may open to you a world of usefulness—a world you were debarred from by these vocal habits.

A good voice is your heritage. Why not prove it?

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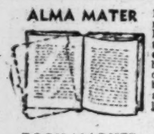
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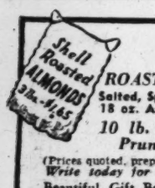

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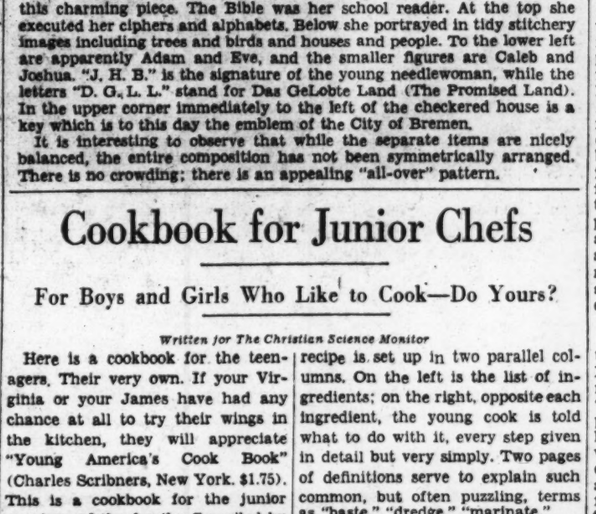

Courtesy of Margaret B. Reimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

German Sampler of a Century Ago

This sampler is the workmanship of a German girl, Heil Bollman, who was born in Bremen in 1827. She was eleven years old when she stitched this charming piece. The Bible was her school reader. At the top she executed her ciphers and alphabets. Below she portrayed in tidy stitchery images including trees and birds and houses and people. To the lower left are apparently Adam and Eve, and the smaller figures are Caleb and Joshua. "J. H. B." is the signature of the young needlewoman, while the letters "D. G. L. L." stand for Das GeLobte Land (The Promised Land). In the upper corner immediately to the left of the checkered house is a key which is to this day the emblem of the City of Bremen.

It is interesting to observe that while the separate items are nicely balanced, the entire composition has not been symmetrically arranged. There is no crowding; there is an appealing "all-over" pattern.

Cookbook for Junior Chefs

For Boys and Girls Who Like to Cook—Do Yours?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a cookbook for the teen-agers. Their very own. If your Virginia or your James have had any chance at all to try their wings in the kitchen, they will appreciate "Young America's Cook Book" (Charles Scribners, New York. $1.75). This is a cookbook for the junior members of the family. Compiled by the Home Institute of the New York Herald Tribune, it has back of it the same skill and experience in research which have already placed the senior "America's Cook Book" in a favored spot on many kitchen shelves. ("America's Cook Book" was reviewed on this page on March 25, 1938.)

In "Young America's Cook Book," a new form of recipe has been used with the beginner in mind. Each recipe is set up in two parallel columns. On the left is the list of ingredients; on the right, opposite each ingredient, the young cook is told what to do with it, every step given in detail but very simply. Two pages of definitions serve to explain such common, but often puzzling, terms as "baste," "dredge," "marinate."

The book is most attractively got up. Its sky-blue, washable cover offers a gay exterior, while five beautiful, full-page color photographs are enough to fire anyone's culinary imagination. Besides the colored pictures there are many in black and white designed to show the inexperienced how a batter dough should look, for instance, or how to carve, how to serve, what a well-arranged table looks like, and many other things. These pictures are, for clarity, worth pages of print. Large type and generous spacing between the lines make for easy reading throughout.

Good General Information

If your juniors are not among the many boys and girls who have already discovered the fun of testing their ability in the kitchen, why not start them off with this book? You might let them find it under the Christmas tree. But don't say a word. Leave it to the pictures in the book itself to arouse the first spark of enthusiasm. Then be sure to let them have a few hours to themselves in the kitchen one day. Don't dampen their ardor with your experienced advice. (But be conveniently near to answer questions!) There is plenty of good general information on cooking methods in the book itself and it is given in a practical, friendly way that should appeal to young people and spur them on.

Many a girl and an increasing number of boys these days are taking delight in turning out some special dish, or even a whole family meal "to surprise mother." Cooking is fun. It is even a fascinating hobby, and young America is finding this out. Some claim that the youthful trek to the kitchen is the result of home economics teaching in high schools and colleges; modern equipment that makes cooking easy and interesting doubtless plays its part, too. Whatever the cause, the trend seems all to the good. Knowing how to cook will give either Virginia or James a pleasing sense of achievement and independence. In the process of learning they receive valuable training in taking initiative and in accurately carrying out directions, training that carries over into any line of endeavor.

Part of a Plan

Each recipe in "Young America's Cook Book" is part of a plan. A party, a picnic, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, each of these, for instance, forms a topic round which discussion and recipes revolve. We like the wholesome advice all along the line. Such as this:

Any gathering can be a success. An impromptu fudge making or a taffy pull with everybody helping in the kitchen can be as much fun as an elaborate supper. No one need be denied the pleasure of entertaining friends because of expense or lack of space. If you cannot have a dinner ask the crowd in one Friday night after skating or tobogganing and have "Sport Model Sandwiches" (page 36) and hot chocolate. They will love that simple snack if the sandwiches are good and the chocolate, rich and hot—and you're honestly glad to have your friends at your house.

This is quoted from the chapter, "It's Fun to Entertain." There follow simple party suggestions and special menus that the young people can easily manage themselves. Recipes for individual items in the menus are all in the book, of course, and page references are given. They do not need to be looked up in the index, although the latter is quite adequate.

Alice Myers

What One Can Do With a Bundle of Rags

This hooked wall hanging was designed and made by a Monitor reader from a picture reproduced on the Home Forum Page some time ago. The illustration that so appealed to her was a landscape by Jean Francois Millet. "I copied and enlarged the picture," she writes us, "and used my imagination as to coloring. I never drew a thing in my life and just hooked this as I went along." She dyed her own materials and has achieved a very pleasing color effect. The predominating color is the blue-green of the grass, set off by the deep beige of the road in the foreground and the pale gray-blue of the sky with its scudding white clouds. The roofs of the houses are red; the houses themselves, dark gray and mauve. The border is black. "I thought you might like to print it," she adds, "as an example of what can be done with a bundle of rags."

Fringed Luncheon Sets as Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting and easy gift is a fringed luncheon or breakfast cloth, with napkins to match. The fringe is newer than embroidery or appliqué, is not too difficult to make, and is as inexpensive as you wish to make it. Plaid ginghams are very good materials to use, but percales in plaid patterns have also been found acceptable, their chief disadvantage being the fact that the pattern is exposed on only one side of the material.

The cloth may be a yard square, the usual size, or a yard wide and as long as you wish to make it. There is leeway, too, as to the size of the napkins, but don't make them too small. If you prefer to make place cloths for individual service, make a centerpiece also.

All edges must be absolutely straight, not cut out torn. Any deviation from the weave of the material will give a crooked fringe. The selvage of course must be trimmed off before it can be fringed. Before fringing put a single row of machine stitching about an inch and a half from each edge to be fringed, or as deep as you wish the fringing to be. This is to prevent the fringing process from going on forever. This line may be blanket-stitched by hand if a more personal touch is desired.

Now this fringing is not as easy nor as quick a matter as one might think from looking at it. It goes rather slowly, and is a good example of making haste slowly, for if you attempt to hurry the work, you are apt to find yourself only in a welter of snarled threads. Pull only one thread at a time, completely, from one end of the cloth to the other. The same procedure, of course, is used for the napkins.

Besides plaids or stripes of any weaves, pastel colored linens with napkins of different tints are effective and nice to use with colored pottery.

E. V. D.

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Through the Editor's Window

Toward Better Informed Money Managers

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that we women of America are the "keystone of the capitalist system." We control some 70 per cent of the Nation's wealth and 85 per cent of the Nation's buying power. We are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the life insurance. We own about 50 per cent of the corporate stock of industry and more than 60 per cent of the savings bank accounts. We hold more than 25 per cent of the Nation's jobs, apart from domestic service. Definitely, we seem to be in business and finance, whether we (and the men) like it or not. It seems pertinent, therefore, to explode the persistent myth that women know nothing and care less about money management.

Perhaps you were as interested as I, in that article in a recent issue of The Commentator, Milady Counts the Change, describing the non-profit-making, non-partisan "Women Investors in America, Inc." This group has grown so rapidly in the three years since organized by Catherine Curtis, its national director, that one cannot state with any foundation that women are not interested in money management or are willing to leave their financial affairs to their men folks.

♦ ♦ ♦

The aim of Women Investors, Inc., is stated to be "the financial and economic education of women." Its director is described as one who cannot be hoodwinked by "lawyers, stock salesmen, lobbyists, politicians, promoters, or big businessmen," because she "adds the bill. She counts the change. She reads the small print. If it doesn't make sense to her, she says so and asks for—and gets—a diagram."

In the three years of its activities this organization of women has made seven surveys. They are on woman ownership, investment classifications, corporate ownership, tax payments, women job holders, woman reader interest, and a labor poll. It has had to pioneer against lack of information concerning women in finance, and against a wide-spread conviction, held by men and women both, that women are not interested in economics and have not the ability to learn. If the organization up to now has been largely "anti," and possibly over-dramatized its activity as a "crusade," there are understandable reasons. Many a pioneer movement starts as a protest group and deepens its activities when accepted.

♦ ♦ ♦

Girls used to take it for granted that they could not do mathematics. If they did like mathematics (and many did), they were dubbed "brainy," and as this made them less popular with boys of their day they hid the fact. These same girls, now women in their forties and beyond, often make a point of their inability to understand figures, and fight shy of economics in all its forms, feeling somehow feminine and womanly in the doing.

But the girls who came after them, who played outdoor games and counted themselves the natural equals and comrades of the boys they knew, not only frequently excelled in mathematics, but were elected business managers of the big dances and school annuals. A high per cent of these girls, who are now in college, are found majoring in economics. Because of them, economics and economic history have leaped ahead in women's colleges and in woman's choice. Girls now earn their way through school, make their young husband's wages stretch amazingly, and prove themselves wise comrades and good advisors in financial matters. Many a young married girl of my acquaintance is the real financial manager of the pair.

The head of Webber College, a rather unusual school associated with the Babson Institute, and offering, among other things, an impressive set of courses in the fields of banking, corporation finance, investing, and business management, told me not long ago that young women of wealth, Junior Leaguers and others were often numbered among Webber students—another indication that girls and women of today count it important to understand the sources and management of their incomes.

So if any of us are inclined to parade an inability in money management, thinking it humorous or charmingly feminine to be inefficient in this line, let us remind ourselves that it is not only old-fashioned to remain so, but is thoroughly refuted by the responsible attitude of our clear-eyed young women of today. "Economics is just as difficult to understand for men as for women," our Financial Editor reminded me this morning. "But men, realizing that they have to know how to manage money have driven themselves to understand it. They have buckled down to the study of it because they knew they had to. Women have to do the same in this modern world where women share economic responsibility with men."

We women have not felt we had to. But our high stake in the nation's wealth, and our increasing participation in business and professional activity indicate now that if we are to accept our full responsibility as citizens, we do not need to. No democracy today can afford to carry on unless its women—as workers and voters—are informed in fields of money management and economic planning.

A Wednesday Column

For the Very Young Set

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gifts for the very young set always include bibs of novel pattern or material. Bibs that are very protective as well as smart may be made of oiled silk in an apron style, with ties at the waist as well as at the neck. The ties and binding may be of bias tape to harmonize with the colored silk. Other bibs can be made of toweling and appliqued with a simple design such as a bunny eating a carrot. Gingham or any loosely woven material may be fringed about three sides, after first being stitched by machine to hold the fringing in place, or blanket-stitched by hand. The half-moon for the neck, and in the case of an apron bib the whole upper half, is neatly hemmed instead of fringed.

Household Hints

Double Duty for the Furnace

The furnace can be made to do double duty during the winter months in the preparation of food requiring long and slow cooking. Just inside my furnace door is a wide ledge which easily accommodates a large iron pot. This is where I cook Boston baked beans, or prepare soups or stews. A close-fitting cover for the pot and heavy holders for handling it are necessary.—(Mrs.) L. F. R., Illinois.

Shellacking Cookbooks

Recipe books will last longer and can be kept cleaner if the outside cover is painted with thin shellac. Any dirt can be wiped off with a damp cloth.—(Mrs.) E. A., New York.

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Jewels Are Heavier, Bigger More Stones, More Gold

For evening: jeweled collars and cuffs on simple frocks. Heavy, wide necklaces with jeweled medallions with flared velvet gowns. Wide gold bracelets encrusted with stones. Clips shaped like skyrockets, horns of plenty, sunbursts. Jeweled belts, hair ornaments, combs. And most astonishing of all—jeweled shoes!

For day: jeweled or gold clasps for afternoon bags and gloves. With tailored suits, smart gold and silver clips, wide costume bracelets, heavy pins. And quaint, old-fashioned brooches—which may inspire grandma to unearth exactly the right piece for your new fall suit.

If she isn't too busy wearing it herself!

Delicious Canape

A favorite canape served at Ginger Rogers' house is made by cutting bread lengthwise of the loaf, spreading each slice with cheese, peanut butter or jelly. Slices are rolled up, the roll cut in slices which are served plain or toasted.

For 'Company' Dinners

For "company" dinners, Sally Eilers, RKO Radio star, likes to serve individual meat loaves, in the center of each a small hard-boiled egg. Bake loaves brown, serve garnished with parsley.

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Fenway Park Football Game Friday Local Feature—Bruins and Shore Still Apart

Terriers and Eagles Are Set For Holiday Gridiron Tussle

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out at the Heights, where Boston College is preparing for its Friday game with Boston University, there is a little bit of wishing going on among coaches and players. They are not wishing for a victory—no, the Eagles are confident of that—they are wishing that they had the Terriers scheduled for a week from Saturday.

Here is the reason: It is the Saturday before B. C.'s big and important game with Holy Cross.

But the Eagles have no one to blame but themselves for this particular booking. Feeling that Boston University was getting too "grown-up" in this business of playing football, B. C. decided to schedule them two weeks before the Crusader game and tuck in some smaller college to serve as the Purple breather.

St. Anselm's Undefeated

And whom do you suppose they chose? That scrappy and undefeated gridiron aggregation of St. Anselm's College of Manchester, N. H. As things shape up at the present this Manchester eleven is going to be a harder nut to crack than the Terriers.

When the 1938 schedule was made up, of course, it appeared as though Boston University would have another great eleven and would offer the Eagles too much competition before such an important contest as the Holy Cross battle. For the past two years the Terriers have been the so-called breather for the Eagles prior to the Crusader tilt. Last year B. U. downed the B. C. eleven, 13 to 6 and then Holy Cross came along the following week and found the Eagles soft plucking, 20 to 0.

It is difficult to get keyed up over this Armistice Day game, despite the fact these two college elevens are natural opponents. Boston College is undefeated and each week has shown increasing power. Last Saturday's triumph over a good Indiana eleven only went to show that Coach Gil Dobie has his boys clicking.

B. U. Not Clicking

Boston University, on the other hand, is experiencing an off year. Against the two real major teams the Terriers have met they were trounced by lopsided scores. Against minor foes it has taken the B. U. eleven at least a half to get rolling and then they did not look too impressive.

Line Coach Al Kawal said at the first of the season and he maintains it now, that this present B. U. line is one of the best he has coached since coming to the Intown school. The difficulty lies in the backfield, Kawal says.

"We didn't realize how much we were going to miss Famiglietti, Spivack, and Blazynski in that backfield," Kawal said. "Those boys were a tower of strength in backing up our line. Johnny Walker is doing a grand job out there today, but he isn't getting the help he should."

May Pull Surprises

Coach Pat Hanley will not concede the Eagles a thing and promises there will be some surprises pulled out on that Fenway gridiron on Friday afternoon. The B. U. eleven will be practically at full strength for the game. Only Rolly Bernard, giant tackle, is doubtful of starting. Solly Nechtem, the Chelsea triple threat, is expected to be in top shape for the Eagles.

Besides having a better working first unit, the Dobie men have a greater number of reserves to toss into the game. B. U. is decidedly weak in substitute material and must depend upon the regulars to carry the most of the burden.

The sensation of the B. C. team is the running and passing of Charlie O'Rourke, sophomore back. It was he that provided the punch against Indiana. If he happens to have an off day then Dobie has another top-notch passer in the veteran Fella Gintoff, the boy that kicked the last-minute field goal to give the Eagles a 9-to-6 victory over Detroit.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Medwick, St. Louis Cardinals' left fielder, voted National League's most valuable player of 1937, beating Gabby Hartnett, Cubs, in poll, 70-68.

Three Years Ago

Notre Dame's six-game winning streak snapped when N. D., without Andy Pilney, lost, 14-7, to Northwestern.

Five Years Ago

Andy Kerr re-engaged for three-year term as Colgate football coach.

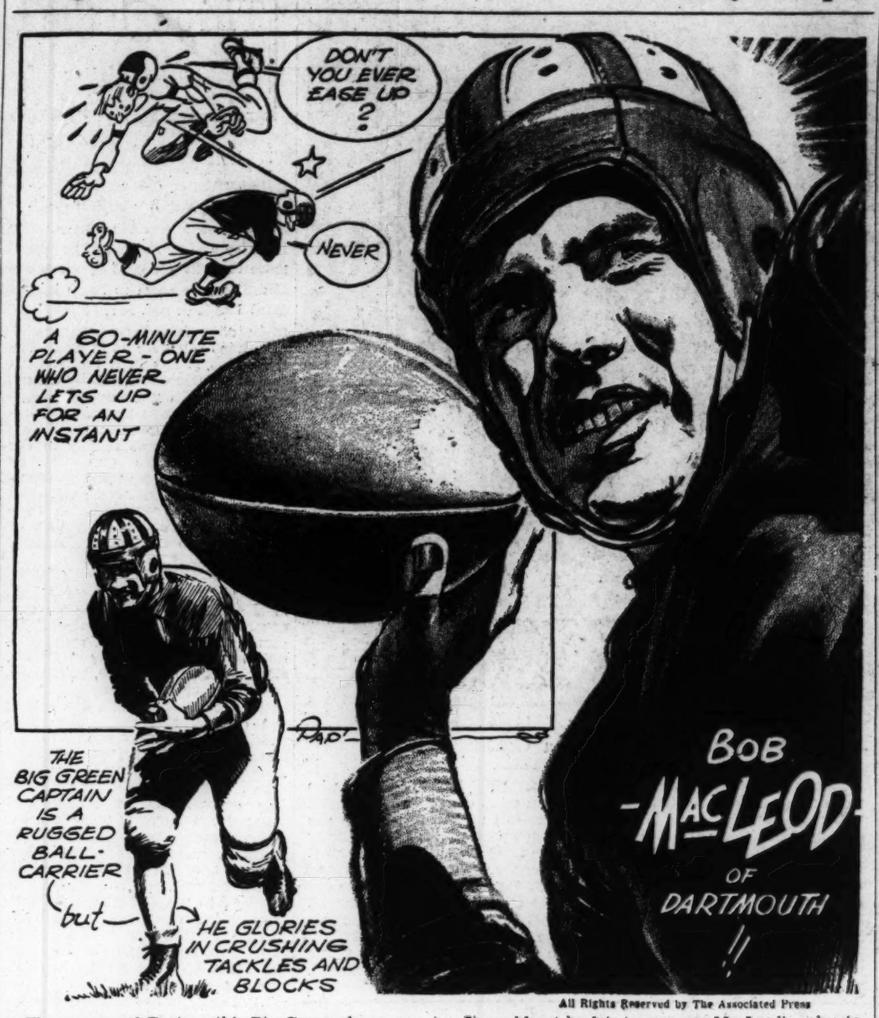
Leafs Try Normie Mann

TORONTO, Nov. 9 (CP)—Normie Mann, who came up in Toronto Maple Leafs' farm system only to be lost in a minor-league draft to New York Rangers, has been obtained from Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American League for a four-game trial with option of purchase, Leaf officials announced yesterday. Mann, who will fill in at right wing for Leafs, will join the team in Montreal Thursday night for the National League game against Canadiens. He was playing with Syracuse, Toronto's farm, when Rangers took him in the draft and sent him to their Philadelphia farm.

Gilbert to Manage Vols

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Larry Gilbert, veteran manager of the New Orleans Pelicans, and member of the famous 1914 Boston Braves, has been named skipper of the Nashville Vols, succeeding Charlie Dressen, resigned.

Big Green Back —By Pap'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THE BIG GREEN CAPTAIN IS A RUGGED BALL-CARRIER
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HE GLORIES IN CRUSHING TACKLES AND BLOCKS
PAP'
BOB MacLEOD OF DARTMOUTH !!

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The success of Dartmouth's Big Green eleven can be traced directly to Capt. Bob MacLeod.

MacLeod comes close to being a coach's ideal player. He can carry the ball with the best and, to enhance his value, can block and tackle almost to the point of perfection. If that isn't enough, his right arm has blossomed as a pass threat.

He is a real leader. Bob drives himself. And rest seems to be a luxury he denies himself. He is the very backbone of the Indians.

MacLeod played the leading role in Dartmouth's triumphs over the Big Three—Princeton, Harvard, and Yale.

It would not be fair to measure MacLeod's value to his team by the number of touchdowns he pushed over the goal line. You can't measure the "lift" an athlete like the Dartmouth captain can give his team. Ever since he made his debut against Holy Cross in 1936, an unknown and untried sophomore, MacLeod has been the spark plug. He has played in every game since, and, more than any other one player, is responsible for the long string of Dartmouth victories.

MacLeod has all the qualities that go to make up the ideal gridiron athlete. He is modest, studious and ambitious. He is an excellent basketball player, and in high school was a fine hurdler.

—Pap'

Amateur Hockey Season to Open Saturday Night

The local amateur hockey season slides into the 1938 picture next Saturday night when the Boston Olympics play a return engagement with Lachine Rapids at the Boston Garden in a Provincial Hockey League contest. These two teams also will play on Sunday afternoon.

The Olympics dropped a close 3-to-2 decision last Sunday afternoon to Lachine on the latter's rink, but Coach Hago Harrington is confident that his boys will score a victory Saturday night.

The Lachine sextet will bring to Boston such stars as Tag Millar, Maurice Bastian, former Sherbrooke player, and Gil James. Both Millar and Bastian are light men, but are of the fast shifty type which gave the Olympics so much trouble last winter.

Indications are that the results of the coming tilts will depend on Boston's ability to be able to stop these speedy wings. With the return of Jim Roberts, Harrington will have his defense at full strength. Bill Splaine, Art Smith, Junie Stubbs, and Russ Allen are the other defenseman who will see plenty of work against the invaders.

Both teams will play outstanding goaltenders. The Olympics will depend upon Ted Frazier, while Lachine will use Connie Dion from the Verdun Juniors. Dion is considered one of the best goalers among the Canadian amateur ranks.

Hockey Briefs

There is hope that the Boston Bruin-Eddie Shore separation will end within two weeks. The popular defenseman has been refused the right to practice with the club, but for all the directional gestures, the two belong together and what is more important the fans want to see the reconciliation.

If experience means success for a goaltender, Frankie Brimsek, American-born and developed goalie from Eveleth, Minn., is going to be successful. He tended the nets for the Bruins in the first two games, winning 3-2 and 4-1 against Toronto and Detroit and yesterday headed for Providence. It looks like he will see service in both the minor and major leagues and travel extensively.

Thompson has recovered sufficiently from the early injury to start in the nets against the Americans at New York Sunday night. The Bruins return to Boston Monday and open the home season against the Toronto Maple Leafs Tuesday night. Leafs will be without the services of Gordon Drillon, high-scoring right winger and possibly with Buzz Boll. Gus Marker, former Maroon right winger, and Normie Mann will be added to the roster.

Gala Opening of Boston's New Figure Skating Club

A little blonde-haired girl stepped from the one o'clock limited from New York, last evening at the Back Bay Station, and Boston greeted the latest sensation in the sports world. The talented little lady who was met as she stepped off the train steps by most of Boston's big figure skating stars—Roger Turner, Polly Blodgett, and a host of others—is 13-year-old Hazel Franklin from Bournemouth, Eng. She comes to Boston, interrupting her trip to Hollywood, to skate especially for the gala opening of the Hub's newest sports and social organization, The Figure Skating Club, at Boston Arena, Thursday evening.

So unusually accomplished is the little Franklin girl, that she has been hailed as the "wonder skater" of both sides of the Atlantic. On the ice she has proficiently mastered many of the most difficult of figures and jumps. Besides her, there are only two others in the world who can do the true Double Salchow, and she does it with an ease and grace that almost makes it look easy. This Double Salchow being executed from the forward outside three, after which there are two double turns in the air from the back inside edge, landing on the back outside edge.

The little Franklin girl is headed for Hollywood for a screen test. With her she brings a big scrap book, but—its a book of clippings about Shirley Temple. Hazel may develop into a world famous star herself, but right now she thinks Shirley is tops.

The opening Thursday at the Arena starts off the figure skating season in Boston. The increased interest in this most fascinating sport has made it possible for the formation of a new figure skating club in Boston, with the express purpose of serving the need for training and instruction. This new organization, The Figure Skating Club, with Roger Turner, seven-time national champion from 1928 to 1934, as its president has secured the facilities of the Boston Arena for its sessions.

Tomorrow evening exhibitions will be given by Miss Franklin, Polly Blodgett, and members of the club, Ethel Gallagher, of Dorchester and Paul Harrington, of Melrose, recent winners of the junior dance championship at Lake Placid, together with F. F. Ashton Parmenter, of Brockton, winner of the senior dance championship, will be prominently featured.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's offensive gears clicked and its defensive brakes worked to perfection yesterday when Coach Earl Blaik primed the Indians for Cornell. Capt. Bob MacLeod and Colby Howe romped at will. They appeared to be setting off their plays much faster than at any time this season. Again Hutchinson and Cottone were alternated at left halfback and Nopper and Lempke spelled each other in the blocking back role.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell continued to brush up on its forward passing game in a rainy practice session yesterday. Coach Carl Snavely also stressed tackling as the varsity lined up on the defense against a scrub team which was equipped with Dartmouth ground and aerial plays.

* * *

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—University of Virginia coaches, saying they were "concerned with the offensive and defensive lapses" of Jim Gillette, halfback, in the Columbia game, made known last night that they were "grooming" Peter Nistad and Ted Sharretts for the post at left half. There was nothing definite to indicate, however, that the swivel-hipped Gillette, who did a nice job of punting against the Lions, would not see action against Harvard Saturday.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity football squad engaged in a 90-minutes gruelling scrimmage yesterday in the rain and mud to close heavy preparations for the "big three" battle with Princeton at Palmer Stadium on Saturday. Coach Ducky Pond said he plans to start a backfield consisting of Bud Humphrey, Al Wilson, Fred Burr, and Bill Snavely. Burr, fully recovered from an injury which has kept him from fulfilling stardom predicted by coaches and Elis' onlookers, performed brilliantly while in action against Brown last week. Except Jim McClelland, back, and Flick Hoxton and Joe Zilly, ends, the varsity was reported in fine shape.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Head Coach "Tuss" McLaughry sent the Brown regulars through a lengthy defensive scrimmage against Holy Cross ground plays and aerial attacks here yesterday on a rain-soaked field. The Bruins have not played a game this year under adverse weather conditions, and the coaches expressed satisfaction after the drill with the way their charges handled the wet ball. McNeil was announced as a non-starter against the Crusaders at Worcester Friday and John Occhiello was given his assignment at right tackle.

* * *

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Holy Cross football squad had another long dummy scrimmage against Brown plays yesterday in preparation for their annual meeting with the Bears here Friday. Dr. Eddie Anderson announced that he plans to use two full teams against Brown, something he has not attempted before this season, and indicated that the second eleven would start. Henry Gfardi, veteran halfback who was injured in the Temple game, practiced yesterday and it seems likely he will be available for duty Friday. Jack Kelley ran at his position with the varsity.

* * *

NEW YORK—Fordham has begun preparations for Saturday's North Carolina game with one regular laid up for the week and two on the doubtful list. Lou Defillippo, center, definitely won't start and Ray Riddick and Jim Hayes may be kept idle by injuries received in the St. Mary's game. The Rams worked an hour on calisthenics and offense before being given defensive assignments against North Carolina plays.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army had its first indoor drill in the new field house, scrimmaging against the jayvees. Coach Bill Wood, concentrated on defense in an effort to improve tackling. The Cadets play Chattanooga Saturday.

* * *

NEW YORK—New York University made a good defensive showing in a two-hour dummy scrimmage against Colgate plays. Two Violet backs, Ed Williams and Harry Shorten, may be kept out of Friday's game.

Race for Big Ten Football Title Is Very Open Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—When Wisconsin defeated Northwestern and Purdue won from Ohio State last Saturday, they not only sprang two of the biggest upsets of the 1938 football season, but they opened up the Big Ten Conference race to such an extent that today finds six teams with a chance at the championship title now held by Minnesota. Last week Northwestern and Ohio State were leading the race with good prospects of one or the other winning the title or at worst sharing it between themselves or with some other college; but those two stunning victories of last Saturday leave the race in such shape that Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern, Ohio State, and Purdue are very much in the battle and it is more than likely that the issue will not be definitely settled until the last games of the season are played when Michigan meets Ohio State at Columbus, Purdue meets Indiana at Lafayette, and Minnesota meets Wisconsin at Madison.

There are three championship games scheduled for this week end. Northwestern goes to Ann Arbor to meet Michigan and the winner of this game will remain very much in the battle for the championship. Ohio State goes to Urbana to play Illinois and a victory for the former will keep the Buckeyes in the race. Iowa faces Indiana in the other game with victory for neither team having any direct bearing on the championship title. A victory for Michigan will place the Wolverines in a triple tie for first place with Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Purdue Has Day Off

Of the four other teams in the Conference, three will be playing outside elevens while Purdue will have a day off in which to prepare for its game with Indiana the 19th, Wisconsin goes to Los Angeles to meet U. C. L. A., of the Pacific Coast Conference; Minnesota visits South Bend to try to spoil Notre Dame's undefeated and untied record, while Chicago entertains College of the Pacific at Stagg Field, while the last-named game is not expected to produce as good football as the other contests, it will figure in one of the greatest football events of the day as it will not only be "Homecoming" day for Chicago alumni, but it will see Chicago paying a great tribute to the man who in 1892 served as captain, player, and coach of the first Chicago eleven ever organized and who, from that year until July 1, 1933, served as head football coach and athletic director of the Midway institute. Since the fall of 1933, Stagg has been coaching at Pacific, but even though he comes as a rival this week end, he will be the recipient of one of the greatest welcomes ever paid to a football coach and the game will play just a comparatively minor part in the program.

Seldom if ever has the Conference witnessed two such upsets as occurred last Saturday when the Badgers defeated the Wildcats and the Boilermakers defeated the Buckeyes. Last week found Northwestern and Ohio State leading the standing and the prospects of one or the other winning the title were very bright; but now they are in a four-way tie for third place in the championship. The Badgers certainly deserved their 20-to-13 victory as they made 11 first downs to six for Northwestern, gained 101 yards to 88 by rushing, gained 63 yards to 36 by forward passing, averaged 38 yards to 35 on punts, and returned punts 102 yards against 72. Only in return of kickoffs and yards lost by penalties did the Wildcats do better than the Badgers.

Purdue Surprises

Surprising as was Wisconsin's victory over Northwestern, the 12-to-0 triumph of Purdue over Ohio State was even more unexpected. It was a great victory for the Boilermakers as it was not only their first win over the Buckeyes, but it marked the first time they had ever scored against them. Both of the scores were made in the final quarter with Halfback Lou Brock the hero by making a 50-yard run which opened up the way for the first touchdown. Fumbling figured considerably in the result of the game. Purdue outrushed Ohio State nine first downs and 283 yards to four first downs and 150 yards. The Boilermakers also showed a slightly better average in punting; but in forward passing the Buckeyes excelled 45 yards to 22 and in returning punts and kickoffs they gained 32 more yards.

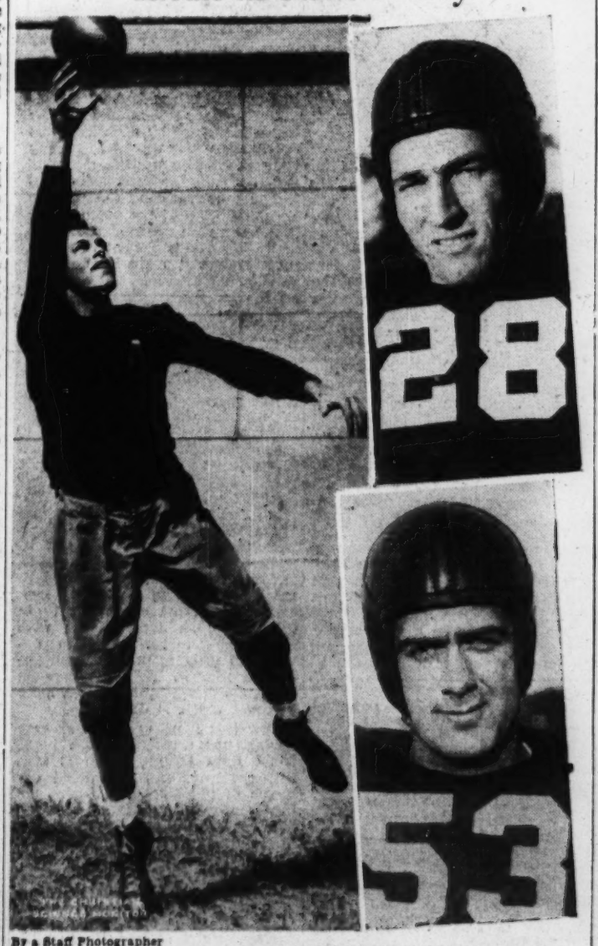
Minnesota swung back into the race, after being defeated by Northwestern, at the expense of Iowa, 28 to 0. It was an easy game for the Gophers and they took advantage of it to rest their regular players in anticipation of a real battle with Notre Dame this week end. Iowa never threatened to score and made only four first downs to 19 for the winners. The nearest they came to the Gophers' goal line was the latter's 41-yard mark which they reached in the second period on an intercepted forward pass.

Michigan Wins Easily

Michigan was the only Big Ten eleven to win a game with an outside team, the Wolverines defeating Pennsylvania 19 to 13. Coach Crisler used his first-string players during the first three periods; but when the Maize and Blue had run up 19 points, he substituted his second- and third-string men and then it was that Penn did its scoring, the second touchdown coming with only 50 seconds left to play. Michigan's first touchdown was made in the first quarter when Don Siegel broke through to block a Penn punt and Milo Sukup fell on the ball for a touchdown.

For the first time in history two Big Ten Conference elevens visited Boston on the same day and both of them were defeated. Indiana met Boston College and the easterners won handily 14 to 0. Chicago met Harvard and, after throwing a scare into the Crimson by scoring two touchdowns in the first period, saw the sons of Harvard come back and roll up 47 points while holding the Maroons scoreless during the rest of the game.

Rivals in Game Friday



By a Staff Photographer

Left: Dick Harrison, B. C. left end. Upper right: George Radcliffe, B. U. fullback. Lower right: Jim McDonald, B. U. right end.

Reuben Fine Leading In Chess Tournament

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe, of The Hague, former world champion, and Reuben Fine, of New York, were the winners in the second round of the A. V. R. O. international chess masters' tournament yesterday.

Euwe was matched with Salo Flohr, of Czechoslovakia, and Fine with Samuel Reshevsky, of the United States.

Three of the four games had been decided at the close of the regular session. The outstanding match, between Jose R. Capablanca, of Cuba, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of France, was unfinished after five hours and adjourned.

Capablanca, who was beaten by Dr. Alekhine at Buenos Aires in their world championship match, was thought to have the better position. Forty-four moves had been recorded.

The game between Paul Keres, of Estonia, and Michael Botwinnik, of Russia, was drawn. Fine led the field last night with two straight games to his credit.

Hawks Recall Besler

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League today recalled Phil Besler, a right wing, from the Providence Reds of the International-American League. Besler, who trained with the Hawks this Fall, was obtained when it was learned Jack Shill, Hawk forward, would be out of action about 10 weeks because of injuries suffered against Toronto's Maple Leafs last Saturday night.

May Invite Canadians

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, Nov. 9 (CP)—Reports are being circulated here that winners of the Maritime English Rugby Football title, when Halifax Wanderers meet Glace Bay's Caledonia squad, might receive an invitation to a series of games at the New York World's Fair next year. It was also reported the winners might be invited to a national tournament at San Francisco next fall.

College Soccer

Dartmouth 10, Pitchburg Teachers 0.

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Light Housekeeping

THE smiling faces of the old couple, wheezing by in the ancient Ford, seemed to say: "Yes, we like to travel slowly, too. You don't miss anything that way."

Cycling along the narrow strip of land heading south from Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, I had the road practically to myself this late September day. The houses, standing in a row and facing the sea wall, had all been shuttered and boarded up.

The summer bustle had subsided. The fiddling of the crickets, the swash of the surf, the screams of the gulls were the only sounds to interrupt the silence along this deserted road. I stopped periodically to fill my pockets with seashells. Except for the absence of sheep, this flat seascape in white, buff, green and blue resembled Romney Marsh on the English Channel; although there was an unexplored beauty here, which the fragrant sea breezes and brilliant sunshine enhanced. Sky imitated ocean—the solitary white cloud in the west was an identical twin to the whitecaps below. Hung between sea and sky was a white steamboat bound for Nantucket, hemstitching the horizon with its smokestacks.

* * *

IN EDGARTOWN, THE last roses were giving way to the autumnal blooms—a parade of mallow, buddleia and clusters of hydrangea. The narrow streets were threaded with shoppers, the harbor with tanned and important-looking men in yachting caps. On the trawlers, anchored along the wharf, fishermen were clearing the decks. Large, shaggy nets hung drying from the masts, and the sight of pulpits and harpoons made me recollect that this town had been one of the largest whaling ports in the 1800's. Today fishermen bring in swordfish, instead.

I pedaled along streets flanked by fine old white houses until I reached the lighthouse, a modest little cottage with a squat tower, which stood at the end of a long, narrow runway. The keeper, in rubber waders, was crating up things. He and his wife were being transferred to North Eastham on the Cape; the lighthouse was to be torn down and the tower from Ipswich moved in its place. The new light would be a red one.

"What's the matter with the present light?" I asked.

"Too feeble," replied the keeper. "It's visible for twelve miles, to be sure, but it's too close in shore. Fishermen and yachtsmen coming in at night can't tell it apart from the town lights. Luckily the harbor's safe enough for a blind man to land in." He jerked a knobbly thumb up the stairs. "I'll show you the light, if you like."

But first he demonstrated the efficacy of the fog-signal bell. However feeble the light might be, there was certainly nothing the matter with that fog-signal. Almost blasted me off my feet when he struck it.

"Weighs a thousand pounds. When it's set, it strikes every fifteen seconds," he declared.

I followed him up narrow corkscrew steps into the tower, where the sash curtains were drawn. The much maligned light, which I was told drank up a quart of kerosene every night, looked innocuous enough with its little gas mantel—like the old-fashioned parlor lamp. But the optical lens which encased it was a magnificent object to behold. French glass, the keeper said. He nodded as I suggested that the curtains were kept drawn because, since the lens acted as a magnifying glass, the sun might set fire to the lighthouse.

When he informed me that he was the eighth lighthouse-keeper in Edgartown since 1872, I asked him who was going to be the ninth.

"An automatic switch," he said. "Both the light and the fog-horn will be worked from shore." He looked rather pensive; for he came from England, where man power is still highly regarded.

"I suppose you are sorry to leave," I said.

"I am. We dislike particularly to leave our neighbors alone over there on Chappaquidick Island." He pointed to another lighthouse, standing on a bit of land the size of a pocket handkerchief. "That used to be part of Chappaquidick; but now it's been cut off, as you see. Everything has to be brought there by boat. When we go, the keeper and his wife will be sort of lonely. They depended on us for company. In the old days, that's where all the whaling captains came from. But now there are only two families living on Chappaquidick. You see, it costs a dollar each time to cross over to Edgartown by ferry."

* * *

As I EDGED myself carefully down the winding stairs, I thanked him for his courtesy. He invited me to come and see his menagerie before I left.

In the living-room, among boxes and trunks, was a makeshift aquarium in which a pair of baby turtles were blinking. I was going to make a pun about mock turtle soup when I saw that the container was an old soup tureen, and then noticed what an exquisite shape and shade of blue it was. Yes, he told me, an heirloom, three hundred years old. He had brought it over from England. He was a little disappointed at my diminishing interest in the turtles after that.

Again I started to leave.

"I'll bet you never saw a more handsome pair of cats than these," he said, coaxing me into the next room. On top of a steamer trunk, beside a canary in a cage, was a pair of gorgeous marmalade cats, dozing peacefully. "Puff and Muff, twin brothers. They never touch that bird," he added proudly.

The canary was twittering and hopping about in a most tantalizing way, but Puff and Muff merely opened one eye apiece, winked lazily, and returned to their slumbers.

"How did you do it?" I marveled.

"Pinched their ears, when they were kittens, each time they made a leap for the cage. Now they only get as far as lifting a paw and they remember. And when they lift that paw, they're just applauding the canary. They like to see the bird enjoy itself."

"I don't suppose the gulls out there enjoy any such Protective Society as that?"

No, the gulls had no such patronage. They had to take their own chances. When Puff and Muff go out searching for such titbits as the seabirds have overlooked, those gulls fill the air with raucous scoldings, although always at a respectful distance. They have their own private spot to crack their shells, at a point along the runway that is built up on both sides so the shells won't roll back into the water. And they always allow just enough leeway for the wind before dropping their quarry.

"Those gulls are a menace," said the lighthouse-keeper, "littering up the road with broken shells. They've punctured many an automobile tire."

* * *

I ASKED HIM about the unopened shells along the road. Did the gulls wait for the cars to come along and crack them? He grinned as he turned to answer his wife. She was calling him to lunch. She apologized for not inviting me to a bowl of scallop stew.

"What with being all packed up," she said, "and expectin' that lighthouse tender to come along any minute now, we're only doin' light housekeeping."

CLARISSA LORENZ

Finale

THE last
Lonesome cricket
Fainter . . . fainter . . . fainter
Will chant his faithful roundelay
Till frost.

M. L.

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Hospitality on the Mississippi

SOON after we left Clarksville the rain began again, in almost tropical strength and almost without a break during the whole afternoon. No waterproof coats I have ever owned will keep out rain of that strength and persistency, and we were soon wet and chilly and paddling the harder to keep warm. . . .

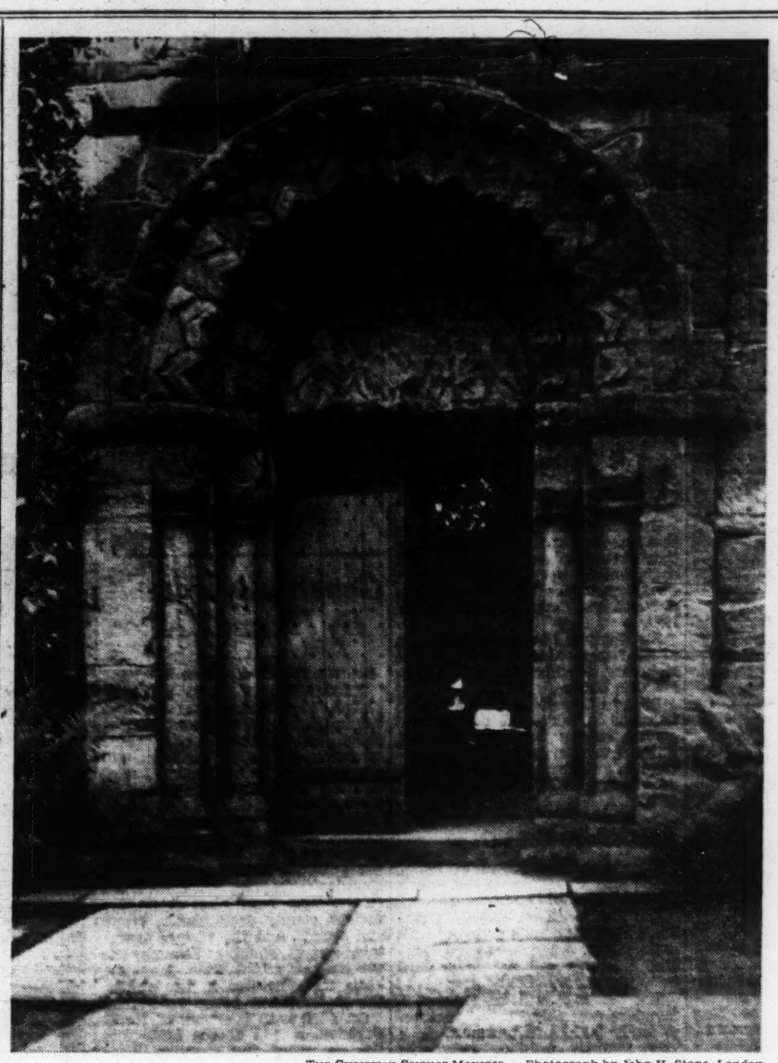
Camping would have been a misery. About Mile 263 we hailed a fisherman, wetly attending to his nets, and asked him about shelter in a house visible near by.

"Sleep in that house? Hit ain't my house, and hit's shet up tight—them as it belongs to only comes down two-three weeks a year—but I don't see as how you mightn't could sleep *under* it: hit's tolerable dry under thar." (The house was built on stilts, to give extra height in floods.) "Or you could try over thar on the Illinois shore—thar's a clubhouse belongs to a fishing and hunting club and hit's mostly left open. I'd shore be glad to have you come back with me to my shack, but hit's powerful small and two miles up-river; but you'd be real welcome, for shore. Or you could go on another three miles—not hardly three miles it ain't—to Mosier; but it ain't noways likely you'd git anything thar, anywheres to sleep I mean, because the store thar is kept by two old-maid ladies, and they wouldn't be apt to take in strange men."

My map was under cover, but my memory reminded me that Hamburg was not far beyond Mosier, and a sizable place. The fisherman agreed that we could certainly get accommodation there, and we drippingly thanked him and continued, paddling furiously to get warm again. . . .

When we reached Hamburg the rain had practically ceased, and Josh went off to seek shelter for the boat: we knew that we ourselves could find beds, the town boasting a hotel. While he was away a man came down to take his rowboat back to the Missouri shore, and in reply to my queries told me that the large building near the water was an apple-packery, not yet in use that season, "and there's Mrs. Waldron now on her terrace, and it's her husband as owns it. Hey, Mrs. Waldron!"

Mrs. Waldron "hey"d, coming to the top of the stairs leading down from her garden to the shore. She at once let me have the keys for the basement of the packery, and even suggested that she had a room to rent—later, when she saw Josh and me together, she hinted that the hotel might be better, but I persuaded her to stand by her original suggestion and thus let us get into dry things more quickly.—From "Down the Mississippi," by R. RAVEN-HART. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

A NORMAN DOORWAY AT PRESTBURY, ENGLAND

THE chief characteristic of early Norman architecture in English churches is the immense solidity of the walls and the beauty of the doorways, which were frequently the most important features in the building. These doors, with their richly carved stonework, are to be found not only in large Norman edifices but in country churches in remote villages all over England.

In Prestbury, a village in Cheshire, there stands close to the Parish Church what is known as the Norman Chapel. Over this beautiful doorway is a tympanum representing "Christ in Majesty." This subject is found in twenty-one other Norman churches in England. On the corbel table above the doorway are seven figures which time has almost obliterated. These figures are interesting as being the only statues of their kind in Christendom. They are assumed to represent the Trinity, St. Peter, a priest, a warrior, and Richard I, Coeur de Lion. As he was the first Norman king to bear the budded scepter, the chapel is dated the year of his coronation, 1190. The chapel itself is said to have been erected on the site of a more ancient Saxon church.

Corot's Generosity

ALTHOUGH Corot has you alone out with him under his exquisite painted skies, and afoot with him upon the bedewed greens of his meadows very early in the morning, when you come to companion him in his life as well as upon his canvases you find yourself, as we have discovered, in a considerable press of people. A man constantly befriended and befriending must in Paris, his headquarters, have an extensive acquaintance. His friends were one after another being haled for rewards; one after another they were companions in his success, after struggles much harder than his own. Troyon, Diaz, Daubigny, Millet, Rousseau, all had been hungry—hungrier far than Corot, who as he once said, had never known poverty.

He was confirmed in benevolences. His painting went the better on a day of almsgiving. To give daily bread was as habitual as the taking of it; and every detail of his life—his soup, even—was the excuse for a little charity. This soup of his was excellent and his caretaker charged him six half-pence for it. A friend, with a sense for soups and sous, one day shared it with him. "How much?" asked he. "Six sous," said Corot. "Why, I pay ten for mine, and it's not so good as this," said the friend. "So," said Corot, telling his story, "the next day I complained bitterly to my caretaker. 'You have been deceiving me about the price of my soup. I can no longer pay you six sous,' I said. 'It cannot go on!' And as she began to excuse herself, I continued, 'It is worth more and I will pay you ten sous.'" . . .

All his good pictures were nurslings of this happy mood. He would paint, saying to himself, "Now, I am making twice what I have just given." . . . "I can claim no merit in giving, I am always repaid," he said.—From "Corot and His Friends," by EVERARD MEYNELL. (New York: Wessels.)

An Episode of Autumn

WHEN October is merging into the peaceful days of mid-autumn and the woods are flaming with the splendid colors of the fall, there occurs, in parts of England, a phenomenon which few people are privileged to see. This curious incident of nature is termed "the massing of the starlings" and, so far, students of bird life have been unable to give a satisfying explanation for it. This, however, only serves to surround the spectacle with a greater charm and romance.

The starling is a quaint bird and not unattractive. On sunny summer mornings, he sits among the chimney-pots and preens his gleaming plumage, the while he imitates the songs of other birds in a manner as cool as you please. As he and his kind strut about the lawn with a proprietorial air, you can see at a glance that they are fellows of considerable individuality. In other words, there is no telling what capers they might be up to. Yet, all the same, it is difficult to account for these autumnal outbursts.

There are parts of England where reeds and rushes abound in the neighborhood of rivers or meres, and it is these localities which are chosen by the starlings for the annual rendezvous. From far and near they come with a great whirring of wings and a noisy chattering; just like the bodies of delegates that suddenly descend on some innocent seaside place, there to discuss the many different ways of reforming this, that, and the other.

The meeting-place might be in Shropshire by one of those fascinating meres, or it might be in that flat fen country with Ely in the distance. But, wherever it is, the starlings come in fullest force until the reeds must be packed from top to bottom with this restless chattering throng. If it is business they discuss, then it would all seem pretty chaotic and not worthy of any serious parliament. If it is a social occasion, it is certainly more understandable; for we have known gatherings almost as full and quite as noisy in a human way.

The grand climax comes when the onlooker gives an alarm or makes a sudden sound. At once the whole of this enormous host rises skyward, like a big, black cloud and literally overshadows the place. Then, as if by common instinct, the cloud moves away and rapidly trails across country, leaving the spectator somewhat staggered that he has been responsible for setting this stupendous mass in motion.

If this sight be seen at evening, with the ruddy tints of an autumn sunset as a background, and the gaunt trees and whispering sedges bearing witness to the passing of the year, then it is unforgettable. There is no need to question the why and wherefore of these things; but one just accepts them as part of the unlabored movements of nature, even as the winging of the wind or the coming of the flowers to the wayside.

T. L. W.

Ressources continuelles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ENTRE autres choses, le cœur humain désire ardemment l'assurance qu'il ne manquera jamais des choses jugées nécessaires au bien-être — nourriture, vêtement, logis, protection. Ceci se remarque particulièrement chez des personnes dont on dit qu'elles avancent en âge. De nos jours, on observe ce signe encourageant, indice de la bienveillance humaine: la prévoyance sociale, les pensions aux vieillards, l'assurance contre le chômage sont des sujets qui préoccupent beaucoup les hommes.

La santé et le bonheur sont aussi des biens que l'humanité désire universellement. Un autre grand désir, plus puissant encore, domine dans beaucoup de consciences, qui ont surtout faim et soif de la justice. Les Scientistes Chrétiens rentrent dans cette catégorie, car l'étude qu'ils ont entreprise les pousse toujours à penser et à agir selon la justice. Les mobiles louables joints à une compréhension progressive de la Science de la Vie ont permis à ces disciples de démontrer dans bien des cas la présence du divin Amour qui, suppléant à tous les besoins, satisfait les aspirations saines et légitimes.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 494 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "A toute heure l'Amour divin dispense tout bien à l'humanité entière." Et la Bible déclare (Psaume 37:4): "Fais de l'Eternel tes délices, et il t'accordera ce que ton cœur demande." Aux nombreux humains qui semblent vainement chercher un emploi rémunérateur, la Science Chrétienne offre l'explication scientifique de la substance; or s'ils la comprennent d'une manière suffisante, leur problème pourra certainement se résoudre. Dans bien des cas, les scrutateurs de la Science divine, faisant usage de cette méthode chrétiennement scientifique par laquelle on utilise avec compréhension la loi de Dieu, ont eu des preuves convaincantes de son efficacité pour guérir la crainte et les limitations, prouvant ainsi la constante sollicitude de l'Amour divin.

Le fait que voici nous servira d'illustration: Un jeune homme sans place et n'ayant que très peu d'argent se trouvait dans une grande ville où il ne connaissait presque personne. Il chercha une situation par les méthodes ordinaires, mais il fit bien plus encore: il déclara la vérité et nia l'erreur, comme il avait appris à le faire en Science Chrétienne. Notamment, il affirma d'une manière positive et persévérante que Dieu est la seule source des biens; il nia que le manque et les limitations soient connus de l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu. Il trouva une place, alors qu'il ne lui restait guère qu'un dollar en poche. Commençant le travail un jeudi matin, il supposa que sa paie se ferait quelque peu attendre. Au contraire, dès le vendredi après-midi, le payeur régla tous les salaires jusqu'au samedi à midi: c'était presque une journée d'avance, et le disciple eut de quoi faire jusqu'au prochain jour de paie. Dès lors ses ressources ne tarirent jamais, et avec quelle ferveur il remercia Dieu de cette preuve que l'Amour divin avait pourvu à ce qui était humainement nécessaire!

Ceux qui malgré leur désir semblent pour diverses raisons incapables de travailler, peuvent se réjouir en sachant que cette circonstance ne les prive pas des ressources divines — bien au contraire! "Dieu ne fait pas acception de personnes" (Actes 10:34); et Sa loi d'abondance, dont la source est l'Entendement divin, ne dépend en aucune manière des croyances humaines ayant trait à la jeunesse, à l'âge, aux capacités ou à leur absence, à la force ou à la faiblesse physiques. Ayant une connaissance de Dieu supérieure à celle de tous les autres hommes, le Christ Jésus déclarait (Marc 11:24): "Tout ce que vous demanderez en priant, croyez que vous l'avez obtenu, et cela vous sera accordé." Pour que la prière soit exaucée, cette condition spirituellement mentale doit être remplie: "Croyez que vous l'avez obtenu." A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, nous comprenons que dans Sa bonté et Son pouvoir infinis, Dieu donne nécessairement à Ses enfants des bénédictions sans bornes; que l'homme spirituel, réel, fils bien-aimé de Dieu, reçoit et manifeste continuellement les grâces dont le comble son Père céleste.

Pour les cinq sens physiques et pour la raison humaine qui s'appuie sur leur témoignage, l'homme paraît être limité, mortel; mais ce n'est point ainsi que Dieu voit l'homme ou le connaît. L'homme réel est l'expression illimitée de l'Entendement infini; il possède par réflexion le pouvoir et la maîtrise sur toutes choses. Tel que Dieu le connaît, l'homme n'est jamais atteint par l'entendement mortel ou la matière, par la croissance, la maturité, l'affaissement; il est toujours au zénith de la perfection — glorieux, saint, harmonieux et libre. Faire de constants efforts pour s'attacher mentalement à ce concept parfait et vrai de Dieu ainsi que de l'homme créé par Dieu, spirituel et non matériel — cela représente la vraie prière. Ceux qui prient de la sorte méritent et reçoivent une réponse du "Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1), quels que puissent être à vues humaines les circonstances et le milieu où ils se trouvent.

Dieu, le bien, peut chasser l'erreur et guérir; en parlant de ce pouvoir, Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 135 de *Science et Santé*: "Il y a danger aujourd'hui de renouveler l'offense des Juifs en limitant le Saint d'Israël et en demandant: 'Dieu pourrait-Il dresser une table dans le désert?' Y a-t-il une chose que Dieu ne puisse faire?"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Teotihuacán
(Mexico)

BLACK butterflies
hover
in Teotihuacán
over
the Pyramid
of the Sun.

KENNETH PORTER

Continuous Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the great desires of the human heart is the longing for assurance of an adequate and continuous supply of the things which are deemed needful for humanity's well-being—food, clothing, shelter, protection. Particularly is this true with many who are said to be along in years. And it is a hopeful and encouraging sign of human kindness that at the present time much consideration is being given to the subjects of social security, pensions for those of advanced years, and unemployment insurance.

Other universal desires of humanity are for health and happiness. And there are many who have another great desire, overshadowing all others—the hungering and thirsting after righteousness. Among these are students of Christian Science, who through this study become conscious of an ever-present urge to think and act rightly. True motives, together with some understanding of the Science of Life, has enabled them to demonstrate in many instances the presence of divine Love, which meets all human needs, and brings a satisfying fulfillment of legitimate and wholesome desires.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "To all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." And the Bible declares (Psalms 37:4), "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." To the multitude who appear to be in need of remunerative employment, Christian Science offers the scientific explanation of substance, which, when it is sufficiently understood, can assuredly solve this problem for them. Many times students of divine Science who have made use of this Christianly scientific method, whereby God's law is understandingly utilized, have experienced convincing proofs of its efficacy in the healing of fear of limitation, thereby showing divine Love's ever-present care.

The following is a case in point: A young man without employment found himself with very small funds in a large city in which he had few acquaintances. He sought a position in the ordinary ways, but he did much more than that, he declared the truth, and denied error, as he had learned to do in Christian Science. Among other things he affirmed positively and insistently that God is the only source of supply, and denied that lack and limitation are known to man in God's image and likeness. He found employment, when practically all but his last dollar was gone. His work started on Thursday morning, and he supposed that pay day for him would be some time in the future. Early on Friday afternoon, however, the paymaster paid the whole force up to Saturday noon, almost a day in advance, in consequence of which the student had enough money to last until the next pay day. From this time on his supply was continuous, and he thanked God fervently for the proof that divine Love had met his human need.

Those who, for various reasons, seem unable to work may rejoice in the knowledge that this does not shut the door of divine supply upon them—very far from it! "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34); and His law of supply, being a law of divine Mind, is wholly independent of human beliefs of youth or age, capacity or incapacity, physical ability or inability. Christ Jesus, who knew more about God than any other person, declared (Mark 11:24), "I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." The only requirement in order that prayer should be answered is the spiritually mental one, "Believe that ye receive them." In the light of Christian Science we understand that God, being infinite in goodness and power, can never do less than bestow unlimited blessings upon His children, and that the real spiritual man, His beloved son, continually receives and manifests the abundant good which his heavenly Father showers upon him.

To the five physical senses and to human reason based upon their testimony, man appears to be finite and mortal; but not so does God see or know man. The real man is the limitless expression of infinite Mind, possessed of reflected power and dominion over all. Man, as God knows him, is never touched by mortal mind, or matter; by growth, maturity, or decay, but stands forever at the zenith of perfection—glorious, holy, harmonious, free. The ceaseless endeavor to hold thought to this true and perfect concept of God, and of man as His divine creation, spiritual not material, is true prayer. Those who pray rightly after this fashion merit and receive an answer from "the most High" (Psalms 91:1), no matter what their human circumstances or environment may be.

In speaking of the power of God, good, to cast out error and to heal, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 135 of Science and Health, "There is today danger of repeating the offence of the Jews by limiting the Holy One of Israel and asking: 'Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?' What cannot God do?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Railroad Yard in the Fog

THE rails drip; the wheels labor with sound
Against the closing in of the wall of fog.
Out of nowhere, beyond the white border,
The trains break for a moment's pause,
Rolling and uncoiling their shiny, dark lengths.
They fume in the circle of this dampness,
And they plunge again into the nowhere,
The smoke of fog drawn tight upon their rails.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Running Gear Designed to Fit Rail Gauges of Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Solution of Australia's railway gauge problem is the claim for an invention being investigated by the Commonwealth Government. The device, a special truck or "bogie," adaptable to any of a number of different rail gauges, is intended to overcome the long halts in cross-country train service which occur at the junctions of Australia's different gauges.

A working model of the device, exhibited by the inventor, J. C. T. Boock, at Canberra in the presence of Government Ministers, revealed simplicity of design, and caused Government officials to call for an expert appraisal of it by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and staff of New South Wales Railways.

The truck consists primarily of three frames, the topmost one being rigid, and the two lower ones adjustable in a lateral motion. Four wheels are attached to the sides of the rigid frame. To each of the movable frames is attached a pair of main tracking wheels and a smaller guide wheel. The main tracking wheels are mounted on separate axles, which, in turn, are mounted in roller bearing housings, free to move in a vertical line.

Automatic Change

As the trucks approach a border station where the guage is changed, the rigid frame wheels roll up a rising section of sloped track outside the main rails. This elevation reduces the pressure on the main tracking wheels, and automatically unlocks their respective frames from the rigid chasis—to which they are attached by toothed racks—leaving them free to contract or spread to fit the new guage.

The main tracking wheels, converging or diverging, as the case may be, into the new rail span, are guided and partly supported by the smaller wheels which run on a parallel section of tracking inside the main rails. When the conversion is made, the ramp tracks let the rigid frame down to normal position, and the main tracking wheels are automatically locked into the adjusted position. Once locked, the truck is said to be operable at all reasonable speeds.

Although the rail gauges vary from two feet in Queensland to four feet eight and a half inches in New South Wales, and five feet three inches in Victoria, the report of the New South Wales Railway engineer states that the new trucks could operate successfully on gauges between three feet six inches and five feet and three inches. The report indicates that the truck would be rather heavier, cost rather more to construct than those in use. It would require a slight change in the design of the wagon which it was supporting, to give sufficient clearance between truck and wagon.

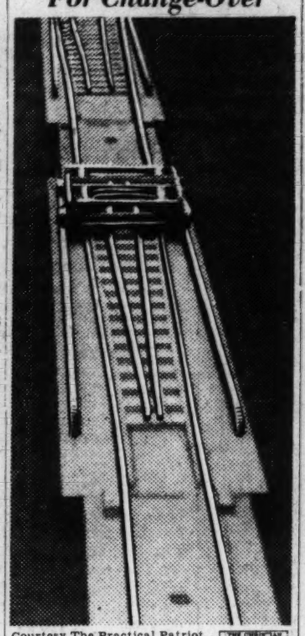
Saving Detours

But these disadvantages of production would be largely over-balanced, proponents of the plan assert, by such economic advantages as abolishing the present practice of detouring services over consderably longer routes to assure a continuous gauge, and decisive cutting of time losses during the change-over. These complications have cost the Dominion-owned and State-owned railways about $75,000,000 each year, it is estimated.

It is further pointed out that installation of the system would not involve much more expense than the present maintenance service if the new trucks were substituted during the usual replacements. Other alterations required in the present system, would be the laying of about 50 feet of special tracking at the gauge break.

The plan, it is further said, would help solve one of Australia's main defense problems. The Defense Ministry has for some time been seeking ways and means of unifying the railway gauge so that troops could move from one section of the Commonwealth to the other without loss of time.

For Change-Over



Courtesy The Practical Patriot, Sydney, Australia

Model of Undercarriage
Contrived for sending trains from one State to another in Australia, where tracks have widths of varying standard.

Asks California Soil, Gets Freedom of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Monteen Williams, fifth grade student of Burdal, Georgia, will be deluged with letters and literature telling of the wonders of California. He will also receive a sample of California soil, at his own request.

Monteen sent a package of Georgia soil to the State Department of Agriculture with headquarters here and in a letter asked the Department to send California soil to him. He said students in his class were collecting soil from other States.

The soil Monteen is to receive has been scooped from a flower bed near the statue of the god Zeus in the Capitol extension circle. The letter he will receive will tell of the 1939 Golden Empire centennial celebration to be held in Sacramento and will offer him the freedom of the city if he will come west.

N. C. Child Labor On U. S. Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Because of North Carolina's model child labor legislation, recognized as "outstanding," employers in this State will not be required to show Federal certificates for minors on their pay rolls during the next half year, Forrest Shuford, Commissioner of Labor, announced here.

He explained by saying that since the North Carolina State regulations are comparable to those going into effect throughout the Nation Oct. 24, the Federal Children's Bureau will accept State certificates in lieu of their own promulgating administrative measures for minors under the Federal Wage-Hour Act.

The North Carolina law, he further pointed out, requires all minors under 18 years of age to obtain employment certificates from the State Department of Labor before working, a regulation similar to that provided in the Federal law.

A Man in the News

Era of Small Tradesman And Industry Preferred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The adoption of the designation "Distributist" by Sir Henry S. Lunn, one of the candidates at this year's contest for the Rectorship of Glasgow University, has raised the question of what this term implies.

Sir Henry questioned on this point said, "Distributism aims at a return to the days of the small tradesman and small manufacturer. It is opposed to the great stores of today, and to all shops with multiple trades, and to all shops of one business where there are chain shops."

Though not elected in the contest for the Glasgow Rectorship, coming out second, Sir Henry obtained the substantial support of 314 votes against 579 cast for the winning candidate, who was Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberals. This is taken to indicate that the appeal made by Sir Henry's position is by no means negligible, at least among Scottish students.

His other chief plank at the election was that of the "United Christian Front," a cause he has long championed, having been British Chairman of the World Conference of Faith and Order at Lausanne in 1927.

Sir Henry is also a vice president of the League of Nations Union and Honorary President of the Anglo-Hellenic League.

Born in Lincolnshire, England, he has had a long and adventurous career, having been at different times a missionary in India, a lecturer in America, and a fertile writer on travel, and historical and social questions.

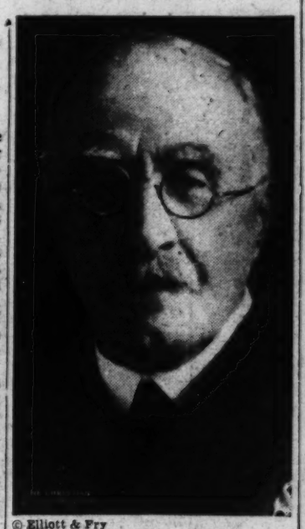
Students to Take Over Legislative Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's legislative halls will ring with oratory Nov. 4 and 5, but the General Assembly will not meet until early in January of next year.

The "sitting" will be that of a "Student Assembly," called together to study legislative procedure in a very realistic fashion, under the sponsorship of the Pi Kappa Delta debating fraternity of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Bills will be introduced, referred, debated and acted upon just as they are in a regular session of the Legislature, the purpose of the "school" being to stimulate an interest in legislative procedure and parliamentary law.



© Elliott & Fry

Sir Henry Lunn
"Distributist"

Geography Taught By Jigsaw Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—Ralph H. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the Davidson County, N. C., Board of Education, has completed a copyrighted invention which, he believes, will stimulate in North Carolina school children an increased interest in the geography of their State.

Mr. Wilson's contribution to the causeof education is a jigsaw puzzle map of North Carolina, showing the political subdivisions, the 100 counties appearing in contrasting colors. The map also shows the various county seats, lakes, rivers and sounds, and the various mountain ranges running through the western part of the State. Maps are being manufactured in two grades, the better grade being waterproof.

On each map is a flag of North Carolina, a seal of the State and the names of the counties, listed alphabetically. Adding to the map's educational value, Mr. Wilson has included, also, a list of the various agricultural and manufactured products found in North Carolina.

Mr. Wilson announced he was preparing similar maps of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, and some of the New England States, all of which are fully protected by copyright, he said.

Shorter Hours and Dough

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — The flavor of British bread may undergo a change while bakers are seeking to shorten their hours of labor.

Dr. James D. Mounfield, lecturer in foodstuffs at the Manchester College of Technology, suggested to a gathering of master bakers and confectioners here recently that a reduction in the time required by a dough to mature in bulk represented a way in which working hours could be reduced, although it would mean that consumers would have to accustom themselves to a change in flavor.

"The majority of bakeries at the present time ferment doughs in bulk for about two or three hours, although some turn out respectable bread from a one-hour dough," he said.

"It seems to me almost certain that in the not-very-distant-future all the maturing a dough needs will be achieved in the tin," he continued.

"For many years the tendency has been toward shorter doughs. Even in the last 20 years dough times have fallen from six, seven, and eight and even 12 hours to the two or three of the present day. And this in spite of the outcry against loss of flavor, moistness and keeping qualities which are considered to be the main advantages of longer doughs, that is, in the teeth of supposed opposition from the public.

"Moreover, research work by cereal chemists in flour mills and elsewhere has revealed methods by which flour can be conditioned or treated so as to render it more immediately responsive to fermentation.

"The changes underlying the maturing of a dough are becoming more and more of an open book, and it is now pssible to hasten or retard them at will. But unfortunately in most cases as yet other undesirable features accompany this artificially induced maturity, but I am confident that time will eliminate them.

"The bread by this method will be good bread, but may differ slightly perhaps in flavor from present-day bread. The public will accept the new article if the change is gradual enough.

"In other aspects of bread-making I believe the tendency will be toward a reduction in the size of loaves in view of the smaller families of today, and in view of the increasing competition of other articles of food there will have to be a greater variety in the types of bread offered for sale."

Court of Honor

In the Court of Honor at the 1939 California World's Fair opening next Feb. 18, will be 750 dwarf orange trees.

New CHEVROLET 1939

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AT SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED PRICES

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A General Motors Value

See and be Safe!
NEW "OBSERVATION CAR" VISIBILITY
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Chevrolet for 1939 is expressly designed to permit you to "see where you're going" at all times! A wider windshield—large squared windows—larger, more legible speedometer figures—give supersafe visibility outside and in.

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MAIL ORDERS given expert attention. Write to Howard Clothes Mail Service Dept., 160 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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6.30
Sunday Night
WOR-WFIL-WAAB
featuring
Nat Brandwynne and his Orchestra

An overcoat should not only be warm . . . it *must* be smart! There is a definite difference between designing style and tailoring style! Howard style is tailored into every Howard garment to stay there for the entire life of the garment. Every detail of the fashion goes thru and thru. Howard coats are made from fine all wool fabrics that have been laboratory tested by our own research department. The fabrics that are accepted are thoroughly shrunk in our most modern shrinking plant . . . and then the fabric is cut and tailored by the highest skilled Union tailors in our own tailor plants. When we tailor such fabrics into any style . . . we do it to endure!

For that affair
HOWARD "TUX" and TAILS

If you want to appear your best at that formal occasion then better be attired in a style inspired Howard Tuxedo or Full Dress suit. Tuxedos available in single, double breasted models . . . rich grosgrain or lustrous satin lapels. Coat and trousers $22.50
Dress Vest . $2.75

HOWARD SUITS OVERCOATS . . TUXEDOS and FULL DRESS $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
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HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

HOWARD 10 PAYMENT PLAN

It is a simple, dignified plan that permits every responsible man to buy Howard Clothes and pay for the garments in small weekly or twice monthly instalments. Remember, it costs only a dollar more to "charge it" in a cash Howard store. Come in and see how simple it is to open an account.

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY, N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1260 BROADWAY, Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST., Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE., N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE., N.W. Cor. 59th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD., Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANT ST., Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST., N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE., 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY, Cor. Mac. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV., Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Hezzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVE.
Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S.W. Cor. Wash. St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASHTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1938

Hurley Urges Observance Of Armistice Day

Governor issues proclamation calling on all citizens to take part in the anniversary.

Boston Today

The Armistice Day proclamation issued by Gov. Charles F. Hurley this morning, reads as follows:

"Twenty years have passed since the fateful first Armistice Day which brought to an end the most devastating war in the history of man. For four bitter years, the fury of hatred had lashed the world into a frenzy of bloodshed and destruction, and the announcement of peace was a balm on a war-weary people.

"Our country contributed greatly to that peace. For more than a year, every resource was tapped in an effort to bring about a speedy cessation of hostilities. Millions of our people responded to the call of patriotism, and thousands of our bravest sons gave their lives to the justice of the American cause.

"On this, the twentieth anniversary of that peace, it is fitting that we reflect on the horror and futility of war, and remember the blessings of peace; that we pay tribute to the gallantry of the sons of America who died that her ideals might live; and that we rededicate ourselves to the perpetuation of those ideals.

"Therefore, I, Charles F. Hurley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 210 of the Acts of 1923, do hereby designate and set apart Friday, November 11th, 1938, as Armistice Day and I urge all our citizens to participate in the solemn observation of this most significant anniversary, to the end that our heroic dead shall not have died in vain, and that a beneficent Providence may give peace and order to all nations."

British Ships Leading at Port

Ships flying the American flag were only about one-third as numerous as those flying flags of other nations, in the foreign trade of the Port of Boston during October, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

In October, 110 vessels of 441,495 tons, arrived at Boston while engaged in foreign trade. Of these, 35 boats of 117,797 tons were American; 40, of 219,544, were British, and the balance were ships of Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Norway, Panama, and Sweden.

New Greenland Stamps to Appear

Philatelists who disagree with the proverbial allegation that "there's nothing new under the sun" because they are continually finding something new—in postage stamps—heard good news today from Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston district for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Brand new postage stamps are about to appear and without the preliminary of a war to bring about establishment of a new country.

Greenland, a possession of Denmark, will issue its own postage stamps beginning Dec. 1, for the first time in the history of that island. Danish stamps have been used previously, according to Mr. Smith.

Denominations will be of 1, 5, 7, 10, 15 and 30 ore, and the last of one crown. The first five will bear the image of King Christian X and the last two, a polar bear, he explained.

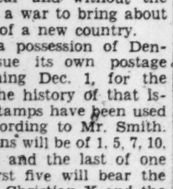
Stores Open After 1 p. m. Friday

Shoppers can purchase or "just look around" in the Boston department and specialty stores generally on Friday, despite the holiday in recognition of Armistice Day. But they will have to wait until 1 p. m. For Massachusetts laws apply Sunday regulations up to 1 p. m., which forbid any store or business being opened that can not be opened on a Sunday.

Stores in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C., are open all day on Armistice Day, according to the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A few Boston stores remain closed all day.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Continued fair this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight; gradually rising temperature during Thursday; moderate and decreasing northwest to west winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday, colder tonight.

Rest of New England: Fair and colder today, Thursday fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and west winds, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

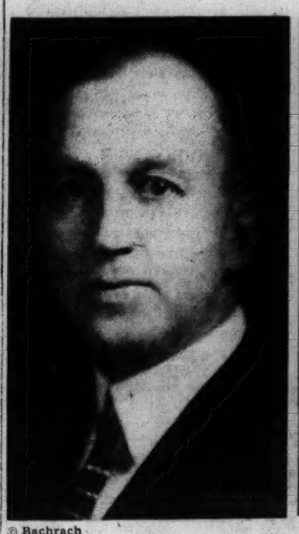
	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	44	Minneapolis	28	28
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	34	30	New York	42	40
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	30	26	Philadelphia	38	38
Kansas City	42	40	St. Louis	34	34
Los Angeles	62	58	San Francisco	50	42
Miami	78	74	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Nov. 9.
B—Minimum, Nov. 8.

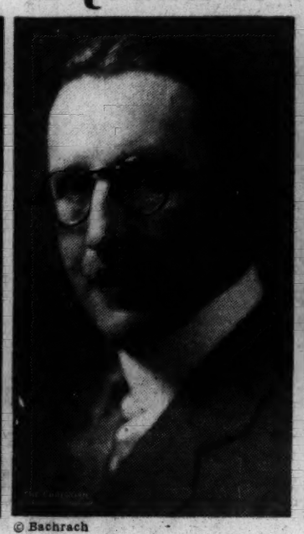
High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:18 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:00 p. m.

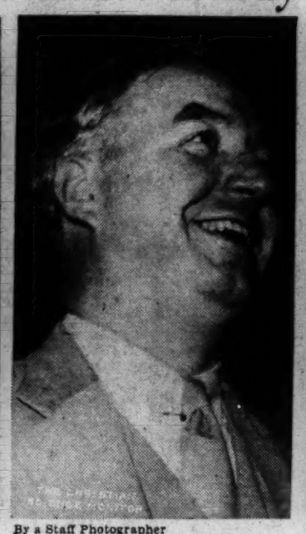
A Quintet of Winners in Bay State Election



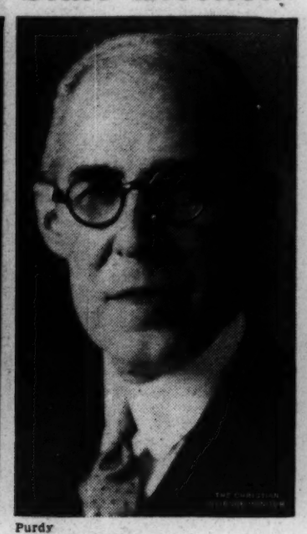
© Bachrach
Russell A. Wood (R)
State Auditor-elect



© Bachrach
William E. Hurley (R)
State Treasurer (Re-elected)



By a Staff Photographer
Horace T. Cahill (R)
Lieutenant Governor-elect



Purdy
Frederic W. Cook (R)
Secretary of State (Re-elected)

By a Staff Photographer
Paul A. Dever (D)
Attorney General (Re-elected)

How State and City Voted

Massachusetts (Returns from 1791 precincts out of 1794)		Boston (Complete returns from 388 precincts)
	Governor	
940,624	Saltonstall	121,109
792,158	Curley	183,474
	Lieutenant Governor	
919,091	Cahill	113,818
772,447	Brennan	180,260
	Secretary of State	
(1790 Precincts)		
964,397	Cook	122,578
717,643	Foley	167,224
	State Treasurer	
955,453	Hurley	120,735
679,558	Gallagher	160,616
	State Auditor	
833,095	Wood	94,746
812, 129	Buckley	189,240
	Attorney General	
907,140	Dever	207,087
762,225	Barnes	81,304

Hicks to Speak In Harvard Debate

Granville Hicks, American History Counselor at Harvard, who has been prominent in political and alleged communistic activities, undertakes a new role tomorrow night as a participant in a student debate to be held at Adams House, Harvard. Opposing Theodore Morrison, Assistant Professor of English, Mr. Hicks will defend the topic, "Literature is most valuable as a reflection or criticism of the society in which it rises, or as an attempt to improve that society."

Since Mr. Hicks, in addition to being an adviser in Harvard's extra-curricular history survey course, is also editor of the Leftist magazine, the New Masses, the debate has aroused much interest among undergraduates, for the New Masses is considered a literary, "reflection or criticism of the society in which it rises."

In this third of a series of inter-House debates begun this fall at Harvard, Mr. Hicks will assist an Adams House team to argue the affirmative of the proposition against a Leverett House team aided by Dr Morrison. It is a part of the program of the new debates for faculty members to participate.

N, H. Turns to Winter Sports As Election Enters Background

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9—With election and its complexities out of the way, New Hampshire citizens now turn their interests in other directions. Throughout the State thousands of people are preparing for the influx of winter sports enthusiasts. The new Cannon Mountain Aerial tramway is expected to add two months to the winter sports season. As a matter of fact, Rolland Peabody, director of the Tramway Commission, has high hopes that there will be skiing on the upper parts of Cannon Mountain by Thanksgiving. Snow comes to the summit of the mountain long before it covers the valleys and remains on the summit weeks after it has left the surrounding country. Considerable work has been done recently in getting the tramway ready for the winter season. At Cannon, as well as other parts of the White Mountains, work has been done getting ski trails into condition and putting tows in readiness for use. While Cannon Mountain and the tramway are making their bid to attract winter sports enthusiasts, the Eastern Slopes group is expanding the facilities intended to make the area around Conway the winter playground of New Hampshire. The new 65-meter ski jump on the Berlin-Milan line will make its bid for fame during the coming winter.

* * *

Forest Work

Thousands of New Hampshire men are starting to work in the forests of New Hampshire in the greatest logging program in the history of the State. With the program completed whereby the Federal Government will purchase hurricane-felled timber, owners of such timber throughout the State have started to clean up their timberland. For the present the chief source of employment provided by this situation is in the woods. Once this part of the operations has been completed it is expected that milling operations will start a decided upturn and that existing industries using forest products for their raw material will expand operations and that new ones will be established.

While the greater par of the storm-felled timber is expected to be sold to the Federal Government, at least for temporary holding, much will be harvested by interests which will see it through to finished products. The State Employment Service is handling the enrollment of men to go into the woods for logging operations and already there is a considerable demand. There are indications that many new sawmills will be established, yet it will take a number of years to finish up the storm-felled timber.

The operations of the Federal program will bring considerable cash to New Hampshire timber owners who participate. But, on the other hand, it is pointed out that this represents an ordinary yield of more than 10 years and the removal of assets which must be replaced if the timber yield of New Hampshire is to continue over a period of years.

In line with the fire hazard reduction program of the National Forest Service, telephone communication facilities in forest areas must be re-established, lookout towers destroyed and damaged by the hurricane must be replaced and repaired, forest roads must be reopened, and protection provided for all blowdown areas by establishment of 100-foot cleaned strips surrounding all

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Cahill Rises From Poor Boy To High Office

The story of Horace T. Cahill, Republican Lieutenant Governor-elect, is that of a poor boy who worked his way through public school, Northeastern Law School, and Tufts College to gain one of the State's highest elective posts.

Unlike his personal friends and running mate, Governor-elect Saltonstall, Mr. Cahill was born into a family of little financial means and found it necessary to work hard and long to help support his widowed mother and two younger sisters.

At Boston English High School and Tufts College, Mr. Cahill gained considerable attention as an athlete. At English High he was interscholastic hurdles champion, member of a championship relay team, and wrestler. He was winner of the $200 Cumston prize for proficiency in athletics and scholarship.

At Tufts College he became the college lightweight wrestling champion.

To obtain money for his education, Mr. Cahill served as an usher, bellboy, waiter and as athletic coach.

He began his political career as member of the Board of Selectmen in Braintree, later become member of the House of Representatives. In 1937 he succeeded Mr. Saltonstall as Speaker of the House.

At the beginning of this year, Mr. Cahill decided that 1938 was the time to either gain political advancement or retire permanently from public life and to devote his entire time to his law practice. With his victory, Mr. Cahill will continue in public life and undoubtedly will seek the Governorship in 1942.

Boston Bad Debts Below the Average

Bad debt losses on open accounts in Boston credit granting stores is below the average for all such stores in 86 cities. Installment losses of the Boston stores declined too, in 1937, from the 1936 levels.

This was disclosed yesterday by Harold P. Smith, Boston district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in commenting on a federal survey of credit conditions in 86 cities.

An average loss for 1937 of twenty-two one-hundredths of one cent for every dollar of open credit sales for the Boston stores, compares with thirty-six one-hundredths of one cent, for all 86 cities, Mr. Smith avers.

Boston showed a better than average improvement in open account losses from 1936 to 1937, he said. Installment losses of the Boston stores declined from six-tenths of one cent for each dollar of installment sales in 1936 to five-tenths of one cent in 1937.

Average monthly collections on open accounts in Boston showed a slight tendency to increase in 1937. Credit granting retailers in Boston collected their open accounts on an average of 60 days in both 1936 and 1937, he said.

Saltonstall Victory Proves 'Blueblood' Can Be Democratic

The Massachusetts voters have proved they will still elect as their Governor a man with a rich ancestral background, although back in 1934 doubts arose whether the State would again support a so-called "blueblood," because of the defeat administered to Gaspar G. Bacon.

But today Leverett Saltonstall, descendant of one of Colonial Massachusetts' founders and Governors, is preparing to take the gubernatorial oath of office on Jan. 4, 1939, after defeating the exponent of the "newer races," James M. Curley.

While a member of one of Massachusetts oldest and richest families, Mr. Saltonstall is sincerely Democratic and has a genuine regard for his fellowmen.

The Saltonstall name has been closely connected with Massachusetts development since the earliest day. Sir Richard Saltonstall arrived in Massachusetts in 1630 aboard the Arabella to take part in the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Watertown.

Another ancestor of the Governor-Elect, John Leverett, served as Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1672 and 1673. Mr. Saltonstall's great-grandfather, was first Mayor of Salem and later President of the Massachusetts Senate. His grandfather, a Democrat, served as Collector of the Port of Boston under President Cleveland.

Fair play is a chief characteristic of the Governor-Elect, a trait which has been exhibited by him ever since he entered politics back in 1920 as a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen and particularly as a member of the House of Representatives for 16 years.

The spotlight was thrown on his sportsmanship when in 1936 he avoided an intraparty war over the nomination for Governor by immediately pledging his support to John W. Haigis when the latter received the pre-primary convention endorsement. Had Mr. Saltonstall announced his intention to oppose Mr. Haigis in the primary of 1936 despite the convention action, a party war might have resulted and thus prevented any major victories this year.

Through this show of sportsmanship Mr. Saltonstall received unanimous endorsement for Lieutenant Governor, only to lose unexpectedly to Francis E. Kelly in the election.

Mr. Saltonstall was educated at Noble & Greenough School, Harvard University and Harvard Law School. As a Harvard hockey player, he scored the winning overtime goal against Hobey Baker's previously unbeaten Princeton team. In addition, he rowed bow oar in the Harvard crew which won the Henley regatta in 1914.

The Governor-Elect still retains a lean, powerful appearance and during many long legislative sessions as Speaker of the House, from 1929 through 1936 he invariably was the freshest and most alert member of the Lower Branch. This alertness served him well in outmaneuvering Governor Curley on several occasions during 1935 and 1936.

While Mr. Saltonstall has been considered a conservative in politics, even organized labor prior to the present campaign agreed that he had accorded them fair hearing and that he "called them as he saw them." Robert J. Watt, former secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, during the 1936 campaign said "Mr. Saltonstall has always played the game straight, never once going back on his word."

Mr. Saltonstall himself claims to be "half way between the leftists and the rightists."

The Governor-Elect lives at Chestnut Hill with his wife and five children during the fall and winter. In the spring and summer, the Saltonstalls move to the Saltonstall Farm in Dover where one of the favorite pastimes of the family is walking through the Dover woods. Mr. and Mrs. Saltonstall indulged in that pleasure on election day.

Saltonstall Gives Nonpartisan Thanks

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican Governor-elect, issued the following statement:

It is with a heart filled with gratitude that I thank the legion of voters of Massachusetts — Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—for my election as Governor.

If our form of government is to endure, there must be honest service and decency in the conduct of public affairs.

I promised you a liberal, progressive program. This I will give you.

I shall assume the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor with deep humility and will do everything within my power to prove worthy of the trust and confidence you have placed in me.

I have faith in Massachusetts and pray for Divine Guidance.

Around the Corner—

No Martians This Time—Neither H. G. Wells nor Orson Welles of "War of the Worlds" dramatization fame, were responsible for a wave of excitement in New Haven the other day.

There was a sudden burst of sound from the general direction of the railroad yards. Screeching whistles predominated.

Soon the telephone office and city desks of newspapers were flooded with inquiries. After a little hasty investigation they were able to reply that it was only a celebration for Engineer Ralph Edwards on his last run to Boston in the cab of the Merchants Limited. He had served the New Haven for 41 years and was one of the most popular engineers on the road.

The friendly chorus of whistles was heard first as the veteran rode a light engine out to the roundhouse to pick up one of the steam locomotives which take over Boston-bound trains at the end of the electrified section of the line at New Haven. It was repeated as the Merchants Limited rolled out from the station, through Cedar Hill, with Engineer Edwards at the throttle for the last time.

* * *

Officer's Plea Pleases—Whatever may be said about traffic congestion—and a great deal is—it does at least bring out in some persons the characteristics of good temper and patience.

One corner at which those with the makings of heroes or grouches can often be recognized, is the intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues—which awaits the construction of a subway to ameliorate the situation. But in the meantime nothing pours oil on the troubled waters like the cheerful patience of one officer who has been on duty in rush hours lately.

As a makeshift to reduce the jam at the intersection, left turns have been prohibited—but drivers in a hurry to get home to dinner are in no mood to be told, "Go West young man!"

This traffic officer, though, seems to have a fellow feeling for them. Although he was almost as busy as a windmill in a hurricane the other day, he lowered his swinging arms periodically and stepped out of the vortex to speak to drivers who hesitated with a leftward twist to their front wheels. "Please drive up to the next crossing," he said to them, "and come down on the other side. You can make the turn easier and help traffic."

With one accord they responded with a smile to this friendly treatment.

* * *

"Fun for All"—Indiana University's 150-piece band was marching gallantly up Commonwealth Avenue. The sun glinted on silvered instruments and on slightly dewed foreheads and noses. Gray-clad legs moved in careful rhythm, drums boomed, cheeks swelled in earnest trumpeting. On the sidelines was a lady—small, grey-haired and dignified—but evidently enthusiastic.

"My!" she said. "Aren't they enjoying themselves!"

* * *

"Leave It to Me"—That was the title of a musical comedy we saw recently—but it was not until some

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, presented by S. Hurok. "Saint Francis," only performance of Massine's new ballet. 8:30.

Movies

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power and Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." Also March of Time's "Behind the Maginot Line."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mars Attacks the World." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10. Also "Highway Patrol," with Robert Paige. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Youth Takes a Fling." 3:47, 6:51, 9:59, and "Personal Secretary." 2:09, 5:13, 8:17.

Trans Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Repertory—
"I'll Take Romance," starring Grace Moore. Also "My Bill," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 11:05 a. m., 2:10. Preview tonight of "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis at 5:30 and 8:30. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 7 and 10.

Uptown—
"The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn, and the three Lane sisters. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20.

University—
Joan Crawford in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Warner Baxter and Loretta Young. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 9:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation From Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 12:40, 4:35, 8:30. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Also "Listen Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt," "We Live in Two Worlds," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. "Mayerling," starring Danielle Darrieux. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Sign of the Cross," starring Fredric March, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert. Also "Mad About Music," with Deanna Durbin.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. 1:30, 5:15, 8:55. "Sons of the Legion," 3:05, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Carefree," featuring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris.

Exeter—
Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." 2:20, 5:10, 8:00. Also "Bravest of the Brave," a historical short. Tomorrow: Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls and Renee Saint Cyr.

Strand
Victor McLaglen and Gracie Fields in "We're Going to be Rich." Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" kids. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also Simone Simon and Don Ameche in "Josette."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Song recital by Jeanne Kimball, soprano. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 8:15.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Opening meeting of the Cambridge Musical Club. Courtesy of Harvard College. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston University, 688 Boylston St.—
Mr. J. E. Doherty will be the speaker at the chemical colloquium. 12:15.

Boston University, 6 Everett St.—
The Sargent School of physical education will present an Armistice Day peace play. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will give a guidance lecture on Colonial Portraits. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Saltonstall Winner By 148,000 Margin; Dever to Go Back

G. O. P. landslide in Bay State ends eight-year Democratic reign on Beacon Hill—Republicans carry off five of the six major state offices—End to Curley's political career generally forecast.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The eight-year Democratic reign on Beacon Hill is ended. On Jan. 4 the Republican party, headed by Leverett Saltonstall, gubernatorial victor, will march back into the State House in command of five or six major state offices, as the result of yesterday's third successive repudiation of James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor, in three years.

Beneficiary of complete G. O. P. unity, plus anti-Curley independent and Democratic support, Mr. Saltonstall polled one of the highest vote totals ever obtained by a State office candidate in Massachusetts history to defeat Mr. Curley by approximately 140,000 votes.

Mr. Saltonstall, in 1,791 out of 1,794 precincts, received 940,624 to Mr. Curley's 792,158.

So great was the Saltonstall strength that he carried with him all Republican State office candidates, except Clarence A. Barnes, Republican nominee for Attorney General, who fell before the re-election drive of Paul A Dever, Democratic Attorney General.

Even Mr. Dever, the Democratic strong man suffered widespread voting losses as the revolt against Mr. Curley reached down into the ticket. Mr. Dever won by approximately 142,000 votes.

Mr. Dever's winning total was 907,140 to Mr. Barnes' 762,225 in 1,790 of 1,794 precincts.

Buckley Loses

Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, a known Curley follower, went down to defeat before Russell A. Wood, his Republican opponent, as his bitter battles with Gov. Charles F. Hurley provided the necessary party opposition to turn him from the office he has held for four years. Mr. Wood received 833,095, Mr. Buckley 812,129 in 1,790 precincts.

By this defeat Mr. Buckley is undoubtedly eliminated as a gubernatorial prospect for 1940 and only by a 1940 comeback in an important state-wide fight can he qualify for a gubernatorial battle in 1942.

Horace T. Cahill, personal friend and colleague of Mr. Saltonstall, won the election for Lieutenant Governor by a 150,000 margin, defeating James H. Brennan. Mr. Cahill received 919,091 votes to 772,447 for Mr. Brennan in 1,791 precincts.

Frederic W. Cook, the perennial Republican Secretary of State, won an easy victory in his contest for a tenth consecutive term. Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, the only woman nominee for a major state office in Massachusetts history, ran far behind the popular Secretary of State who has previously survived two Democratic landslides. The Cook total was approximately 253,000 greater than the Foley vote.

Mr. Cook had a margin of 964,397 to 717,643 over Mrs. Foley.

Hurley a Winner

William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, also won easily over Owen Gallagher, is seeking a second term.

Mr. Hurley obtained 955,453 votes to 679,558 for Mr. Gallagher.

The re-emergence of the Republican party as the dominating political force in Massachusetts, as in other states, provides several interesting developments including:

1. The establishment of Senator Lodge as the political satrap of Massachusetts. While Mr. Saltonstall is the political lion of the hour at present, Senator Lodge has gained the post of party commander in this state, because it was partially through his methods of campaigning that Mr. Saltonstall gained his victory. Prominent on the Saltonstall board of strategy were several members of the Lodge forces.

Saltonstall and Dever

2. Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Dever probably will be the gubernatorial opponents in 1940, if the former seeks a second term. And today the new Governor has seized from Mr. Dever the mantle of the state's strongest vote-getter, by outdrawing Mr. Dever's 1936 total of 915,000.

3. The 40-year political career of Mr. Curley has almost certainly come to an end. Few political observers envision Mr. Curley regaining sufficient strength ever again to become a major political factor in Massachusetts.

4. Organized labor received a rebuke as sharp as that administered to Mr. Curley. Although officially labor carried on as vigorous campaign against Mr. Saltonstall as they engaged in victoriously against Gaspar G. Bacon in 1934, it failed to hold the organization vote together. In fact Mr. Curley lost considerable ground in the industrial areas such as Brockton, Lynn, Fall River, New Bedford, Chicopee, Holyoke, Haverhill and other major cities. As a result, labor may be forced, for its own protection, to base its future endorsements of candidates upon more than mere labor records.

Reasons Numerous

The reasons for the Saltonstall victory are numerous. Of course, the most important was the "cutting" of Mr. Curley by members of his own party throughout the state.

Party resentment of Mr. Curley resulted in his plurality in Boston being cut to 61,468, with his total Boston vote being 182,046 to Mr. Saltonstall's 120,578. This showed a loss of nearly 12,000 votes for Mr. Curley in comparison to the total obtained by Gov. Charles F. Hurley two years ago. Mr. Saltonstall on the other hand piled up the highest Boston vote ever obtained by a Republican gubernatorial candidate, polling approximately 36,000 votes

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Track Gambling 'Out' in Hampden; Plan E Defeated

Legalized gambling on horse and dog racing suffered defeat in Hampden County and was victorious in Suffolk County. Plan E referendums were defeated in Cambridge, Northampton, and Quincy, and biennial legislative sessions were approved by the voters in yesterday's election.

The Hampden County vote against gambling, which means the mandatory elimination of the Agawam horse track and the West Springfield dog track, showed 31,608 votes against horse racing to 22,459 for, 34,678 against and 18,843 for dog racing gambling with 72 of 132 precincts counted. In Suffolk County the complete Boston vote total on horse and dog racing was 204,322 "yes" and 56,410 "no" on horse racing; 169,162 "yes" and 71,651 "no" on dog racing, thus insuring the continuation of the Suffolk Downs horse track and the Wonderland dog track at Revere.

The Plan E referendum, providing for establishment of a city manager-proportional representation system of government, was defeated in Cambridge by a margin of only 1,294 votes of the 40,000 cast.

In Northampton the vote was 4,733 against Plan E to 3,499 in favor.

In Quincy the official vote had not been tabulated but the City Clerk reported that Plan E had been defeated by at least 5,000.

The referendum providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature received an overwhelming favorable vote in all parts of the Commonwealth, assuring that the Legislature will abandon annual sessions after 1940.

With only 681 precincts counted out of the 1,794 in the State, biennials led by a vote of 290,704 to 169,930.

Bachrach Prints Put on Exhibition

A public exhibition of the personal work of Bachrach photographers is being held today in the studio of the Boston Camera Club, 353 Newbury Street, as part of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the firm.

What's Going On in the Arts

Olga Averino

Yesterday afternoon in the Empire ballroom of the Hotel Vendome, Olga Averino, soprano, continued her series of recitals, presenting a program of German composers. Mme. Averino sang "Du lieber Herr Jesu," by Buxtehude; "Wie zittern und wanken" and "Seufzer, Tränen," by Bach, with oboe obbligato by Fernand Gillet; Mozart's "Alleluia," two excerpts from Hindemith's "Das Marienleben"; "Im Treibhaus" and "Träume," by Wagner; "Das verlassene Mädchen" and "Besheidene Liebe," by Hugo Wolf; Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht," "Ich hab im Traum geweinet" from "Dichterliebe," and "Due bist die Ruh" and "Ungeduld," by Schubert. Alexei Haieff was again the accompanist.

Last week we wrote of this singer's tendency to scoop her tones. In the songs on this German program there were many pitfalls for the unwary singer. Mme. Averino is by no means that; she brings intelligence to every song she undertakes to sing, yet even the finest interpretation may be marred by unnecessary technical errors, and from hearing her work yesterday, we could but wish for the singer a complete freedom from what seems now to be her greatest shortcoming. A little better breath control and a better approach from above would give the singer a much greater control over interpretation.

In "Du bist die Ruh" Mme Averino gave one of her best performances, and the beautiful songs by Wolf proved again her ability to transmit mood. Although she evidently grasped the underlying thought of both Bach and Buxtehude, Mme. Averino is not yet mistress of the particular technique required of one who essays these songs, nor did one feel that she was too sure of them herself. G. M. S.

Markova an Exquisite Giselle

Last night's Ballet Russe program at the Opera House presented Igor Youskevitch in the role of Albrecht, and gave Alicia Markova stellar honors in the role that falls as naturally to her as it did to Grisi, Taglioni, Pavlova or any other of her airy predecessors—Giselle, in the two-act ballet of that title.

Markova's feather-lightness and drifting ease do indeed recall the incomparable Pavlova. Her very appearance—sleek black hair framing heart-shaped face, apparent fragility of physique—brings memories of that great artist.

But the venerable ballet remains a prima ballerina's vehicle. Today, after nearly 100 years of fairly continual performance, we cannot weep over the sorrows of Giselle, though tears may be brought to our eyes by the sheer technical virtuosity of her interpreter. It is our inherent kinship with dance, rather than sympathy with the moon-swept swooning of a more sentimental age, that touches us to response.

"L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" and the Polovtsian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor," both re-dressed and re-set, were the other ballets on the program.

Yura Zoritch's Faune is less sensual than Lichine's but not more poetic. Lubov Rostova's Nymph is no improvement on Gregorieva's. The poetry of this reverie is all in Mallarmé's verse and Debussy's music, and the archaic lines of posturing "after Nijinsky" simply don't mean a thing.

"Prince Igor" was more brightly lighted and costumed than heretofore, but missed the sense of brooding mystery that pervaded the former production. Its savage intensity and stageful of whirling figures, however, made an exciting curtain for a program that was generally lackluster, except for Markova's exquisite Giselle. M. L.

"Blackbirds"

Lew Leslie presented the sixth edition of his now famous "Blackbirds" at the Majestic Theater last evening. As usual, it was a conglomeration of singing and dancing in the Negro manner but, at least at the opening performance, the plumage of this year's "Blackbirds" struck one as a trifle drooping. Even with generous borrowings from opera, popular hits of former seasons and goodly helpings of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" and Handy's "The St. Louis Blues," Mr. Leslie's new edition does not offer much in the way of tunes.

A large cast worked with earnest energy to make the evening a success but the material was against them most of the way. Dewey Markham and Hamtree Harrington carried the principal burden of comic assignments in an efficient manner. Norman and Blake, Bobby Evans, "Big Time" Crip and an unnamed dancer proved the show's strongest attraction, with their varieties of dancing. J. Rosamond Johnson's choir was featured frequently during the evening with pleasant choral arrangements, the most ambitious being "Barber Shop Opera," a burlesque compilation of familiar operatic chcoruses. The best new tunes were "Thursday" and "That's When a Blackbird Is Blue." J. D. B.

Honoring Frederick Converse

Yesterday morning in Jordan Hall, the Music Lovers' Club sponsored a program in honor of Dr. Frederick S. Converse, dean of living American composers. His Pianoforte Sonata in A minor had its first performance. Gloria Sharaff, soloist. Isabel French, soprano, offered a group of songs. The concert closed with a Handel Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord, played by Alfred Zighera and Putnam Aldrich.

The sonata is in three movements, the first of which is in the classic sonata form, the other two freer in scope. The work is typical of Dr. Converse, presenting no startling harmonic innovations but, on the other hand, seldom leaning toward the obvious. The composer's melodic invention allows the listener a real tune now and then, grateful to the ear frequently beset by dissonance.

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THIRD FLOOR

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Four Girls In Family Play Strings

The Longy School of Music in Cambridge is proud of the Silberberg String Quartette which played Debussy's String Quartette at its Open House Concert last night. The four sisters making up the group have held scholarships at the school for five successive years and have carried its fame as far away as the National Federation of Music Clubs' Festival at Indianapolis in the spring of 1937.

Julia, the eldest, plays the viola. Ethel, the youngest, and Josephine are the violinists. Olivia plays the 'cello. A younger brother George, has also held Longy School scholarships for four years of flute study. In addition, he is soloist with the boys' choir at the Universalist Church in Malden—where they have been living since they moved from Worcester four years ago.

The children's father, Leon Silberg, used to be a symphony violinist in New York City, and their mother is a pianist.

The Silberg String Quartette won a silver cup in the Junior Contest of the Federation of Music Clubs in 1935. Last spring they also won much praise for their work on a WEEI radio program sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and for a Longy School Open House Concert in which they appeared with Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, French pianist, visiting Boston at that time to conduct a Boston Symphony concert.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

areas of 10 acres or more of pine blown-downs and 40-acre areas of hardwoods.

♦ ♦ ♦

State Police

New Hampshire's State Police Department is being established on a military basis. Superintendent George A. Colbath will become Colonel; Assistant Superintendent Ralph W. Caswell will become Major; James H. Hayes, in charge of the Highway patrol, will take on the title of Captain; while G. Cleveland Percy, Mr. Caswell's assistant in the department of investigation, is now a Lieutenant. The Department already has officers in charge of the various sections of the State known as Sergeants. They are: John F. Lockwood of Concord, Archie Brown of Keene, Dwight Comstock of Lebanon, Ernest Swift of Wolfeboro, and Henry Parent of Exeter.

In announcing the changes, Superintendent Colbath declared that "the military establishment quite generally has been adopted for State police forces and it is felt that New Hampshire should follow this policy. There will be no change in personnel, but all officers will bear military titles. There is sound reason for this change, since it generally has been found that State police forces work more effectively under a military setup."

♦ ♦ ♦

International Clubs

The annual New England Conference of International Clubs will be held at the campus of the University of New Hampshire in Durham on Dec. 9 and 10. At the conference it is expected that 53 New England and three Canadian universities and colleges will be represented for the discussion of problems of current international interest. Among the various problems that will be dealt with at the conference are the racial minority question, the Far East conflict, and the effects of the recent Munich pact on world peace.

The representatives to the conference will hear two well-known Carnegie Endowment speakers, Dr. Hans Simons of the New School for Social Research, New York City, and Dr. O. D. Pierce, lecturer from Manchester, England, University. It is also expected that Miss Amy H. Jones, general secretary of the Worldwide International Relations Club will also attend the sessions.

♦ ♦ ♦

Applachian Trail

The United States Forest Service and the National Park Service have advanced a plan to maintain the 2,000 mile Maine-to-Georgia Appalachian trail, including 100 miles in New Hampshire, in its natural state without the "distracting influences" of modern civilization. In this distance the trail winds through approximately 700 miles of Federal lands from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia. The plan calls for creation of a two-mile-wide zone through the Federal lands along the trail. In this zone no new roads would be built parallel to the trail and the trail would be relocated, in some instances, to keep it in interesting natural territory. The trail, with its two-mile-wide protective strip, would run through eight National Forests. Steps have already been taken to create a chain of camp sites and shelters along the Appalachian trail with such facilities not located more than a comfortable day's hike apart.

Union Places 2,000 Women

More than 2,000 women were given positions through the three employment bureaus of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union during the past year, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president, reported at the annual meeting yesterday.

Bite into Delight

Page & Shaw

$1.00 PER POUND

Sunday WBZ 10 A.M. — WOR 9.45 A.M.

It's All in the Family

The Silberberg String Quartette

Ethel — Julia (Rear) — Olivia (Front) — Josephine

Around the Corner—

(Continued from Page 11)

days had passed that we found we had taken it at its word and left something in the theater.

An envelope bearing the imprint of the Boston Shubert Theaters was forwarded from Philadelphia. This seemed odd. We opened it and inside found one of those little envelopes which usually house theater tickets. Written on it in ink were the words: "Found in Shubert Theater." Inside it again was a Philadelphia Automobile Club insurance identification card, which up to that time we had not even missed.

It seemed pretty friendly service to us.

♦ ♦ ♦

Babes in Arms—Arms races and racial and national frictions of all kinds are completely forgotten where the very youngest generation is concerned. There was an instance of this in the Fenway on one of the recent warmly sunny days.

A Japanese father and mother sat with a baby carriage before them on one of the park benches. The baby itself—garbed in one of those fuzzy suits with a parka over its head—looked more like a slant-eyed, smiling Eskimo. Along came two young American mothers—each with her baby carriage.

The little Oriental smiled ingratiatingly at its contemporaries. Both mothers stopped to admire it. The Japanese parents reciprocated.

International understanding flourished.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Time Element, Perhaps?—A Back Bay book shop offers to sell second-hand magazines of quite ancient vintage, with the sign: "Why pay more?"

We meditated on this for awhile after glancing in the window. For all we knew, the shiny covers of current issues actually might not equal in value the well-ripened wisdom and entertainment stored in those slightly faded pages.

♦ ♦ ♦

Password—Various direction indicators, air brake warnings and other signs adorn the backs of large trucks nowadays. On one bulky vehicle rolling along the Worcester Pike we noticed two white arrows—one on each side of the back door. Beside the right-pointing arrow was a peremptory "No." But—to invite overtaking drivers to pass in the authorized manner—attached to the leftward pointing arrow, was the word "Yes."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Gus Lazaro Ensemble	Harry De Angelis' Orch
7:00 Nan Wynn, songs	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Bert Block's Orchestra.	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Bert Block's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 "Everybody's Mu-	"Now and Then"; or-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Recorded Address by	"The Question Box"
9:15 sic"; H. Barlow	chestra; vocalists	with Fred Allen and	Prime M. Chamberlain	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater: Ad-	"Festival of Music";	Company; interview;	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 olphe Menjou;	orchestra; soloist	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Sugar Cane" Davis' Or.	Pete Herman's Orch
10:00 Merkel; Ruggles;	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch
10:15 Sparks; Baker	choir; orchestra	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show;	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	soloists; orchestra	Class and Dance	Sky"; orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	lem; variety
11:30 Mal Hallett's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Mal Hallett's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliot	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News.
9:15 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk	the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch.	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musical's	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Highlights, Halftones"	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Sports relay	Adv. Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Ed. Fitzgerald's Revue	Adv. Club luncheon
1:45 This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Adv. Club luncheon
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Organ recital with Alice	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Home on the Range"
2:15 'Song Shop"	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary	Hum and Strum; songs	"Jam Session"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sport report	"Federal Theater
2:45 of the Air"	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	Sport report	Presents"; drama
3:00 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organist	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Rochester Philharmonic	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 CBS Symphony	Orchestra; Jose Iturbi,	Pepper Young's Family"	"The Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45 CBS Symphony	conductor	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Four Clubmen	Weather; news	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Dean Dickens, songs
4:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; serial	Sport reports
4:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Music; comment	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	'Storm Warning'; drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Red Cross talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Marine Corps program	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	"Football Prophet"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Vallee Hour; with Conn.	"The Green Hornet";	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	Jerry Belcher	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 chestra; Ted	Eastman School Sym-	Vallee Hour; with Conn.	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Straiter Choir	phony Orchestra	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	"The Rondoliers"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Eastman Symph. Orch.	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	variety program with	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c;	We Want a Touchdown.	Midweek Forum
9:45 teur hour	ing of the Air"; Gen.	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	Midweek Forum
10:00 Columbia Workshop;	Hugh Johnson; Felix	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; Harry	Harry De Angelis' Orch
10:15 "Drink of Water"	Morley; others	John Scott Trotter's	Webers' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "Americans at	Union League Club	Orchestra; guest	Network program	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Work"; interview	Union League Club	artists	Network program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Leighton Noble's	Music As You Desire It	Del Courtney's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Del Courtney's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every time we've been called in to take a peek at the new heir of some family, who greets us all ensconsed in a most attractive bassinet affair that looks for all the world like something out of a fairy tale, we've wondered just where such luxurious items come from. And now we know . . . they come from smart shops like R. H. Stearns, for instance. Because we saw one there yesterday, and so important an item it is that it takes the center of the stage up there in the Infants' Department. And it has no trouble whatsoever in holding the attention of its audience for some time . . . it's that lovely. It's really quite a long affair, and from experience we'd say it would be large enough for the baby for some months. Of course there's much ruffling and frou-frou and trimming and soft padding inside and out, but the pièce de résistance is the long, tall canopy top. Which streamlines itself up into a point at the very peak. Of exquisite embroidered organdy . . . brought from Switzerland by Miss Albrecht, Stearns' buyer, just recently. In fact the entire bassinet has been designed around that piece of lovely material! And stands a good six feet in height. To be sure it's nothing you can pick up with mere pin money; but perhaps there's a doting new grandmother in our midst who would know and appreciate the fact that in paying $150 for this bit of loveliness, she'd be investing in something that would be in the family for years! She could at least look at it while she's buying one of those darling alpaca baby buntings for $8. The new models that have adjustable hoods. That is, you can move them up or down inside the bunting; depending on how long little Oscar is.

♦♦♦

Here's Music For the Nursery

Judging by C. Crawford Hollidge's Infants' Department, we'd say it would be no trouble at all making a practically all-musical nursery these days. Because they have animals that spill out music all over the place. And $5 buys a big white wooly lamb which turns out to be a music box. That is, if you touch a little gadget on his back. Of course the lamb plays "Mary Had a Little Lamb" . . . just to make everything very correct. But look at that little blue chair over there. The baby blue one that's made up of sturdy reed, with the little teddy bear playing an accordion on its back. To look at it, you'd never guess that it was anything but a nice comfortable chair for the baby, but just let little Ella sit in it and out comes lots of tinkling music! You certainly ought not to have any trouble keeping a child seated in a chair like this! For $9.50.

♦♦♦

Kiddie Bath Great Help For Mother

Filene's is having a one-week sale on nursery furniture . . . which might take care of some of your current needs at a substantial saving. You can get yourself one of those Kiddie Baths for $3.65 now. Ordinarily they're at least $5, if you'll remember. They're the height of convenience for the new mother, for it's a folding rubber tub, with hose attached. Which takes care of bathing the baby at the height that's convenient for you. Then after that's accomplished, the water is drained out, the top comes down, and you have a canvas dressing table top right there. On which you dry and powder and dress the baby! Then you simply fold the tub up practically flat and tuck it out of sight. And there are little pockets here and there to hold various and sundry powders, safety pins, and what not.

♦♦♦

Knitted Sweaters Suits for Infants

Jordan's is another store that caters to the whims and fancies of the new set. And if you aren't up on just how it is that the modern mother clothes her youngsters, take it up with the buyer. She knows. Not that everything in the department isn't buyable . . . but the idea is that, just as with mothers themselves, there are some items that are more "in" than others. Just by way of example, oodles of tiny babies hardly ever see a little baby dress. Why? Because it seems that in these days many mothers prefer to pop them right into those adorable little knitted sweater suits. In the yummiest colors. They're easily washed, and aren't expensive. And they fit so closely that they make the baby look like a little teddy bear!

♦♦♦

Colored Disks Tickle the Baby

Then there's a new toy that, like so many of the new ones, has more than one idea in mind. It's a whole flock of little, colored disks, strung on a rustproof chain, called "Plakies." The disks, which are fairly large, will hold his attraction. Not only because of their gaiety, but because they'll clatter . . . and every child delights in being the cause of noise. Regardless of whether it comes from himself, or a toy! Later on the toy is used to teach the child colors, as well as to count. And he can bite on it to his heart's content. It costs but 65 cents, and you get them at Jordan's, Filene's, and C. Crawford Hollidge's.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Splendors of Literature"; "Dreams—Marcus Aurelius, St. John the Divine, and Coleridge," Prof. John C. Sammell.

8:00 WIXAL (6.05mc) "Understanding Music"; "The Netherlands Musician of the Fifteenth Century," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

8:30 WNAC Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; third anniversary program featuring medley of "Dorsey" tunes.

8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires, quartet. Feature, "Mischa, Yascha, Toscha and Sascha," early Gershwin number, by quartet.

8:30 WBZ Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby"; interviews with Dr. L. S. Fosdick, chemical gardener; Miss B. Forester, speed talker; W. L. Golder, of the Anti Sour-Puss League; Charles Hallfield, wood carver.

9:00 WNAC Fred Allen and company; interview with Charles Moody butler-editor; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Mozart's Overture to "Idomeneo"; Hadley's "Sipapu"; William Boyce's Symphony No. 8.

9:00 WAAB Recording of address by Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, at Lord Mayor's banquet, London.

9:30 WEEI Star Theater; Adolphe Menjou, master of ceremonies; "Dead End Kids" in Max Reinhardt production; Una Merkel, Charles Ruggles, and Ned Sparks, comedians; Jane Froman and Kenny Baker, vocalists; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done"; Edgar Guest interviews Simon Lake, submarine inventor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Nov. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Harvard Museum Has 35,000 Shells As Emerson Gift

A collection of more than 35,000 Hawaiian land shells assembled by the late Rev. Oliver P. Emerson of Brookline, has been given to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology. There are about 300 differently named forms collected at a thousand stations in the Islands. Many species are now extinct.

Mr. Emerson was born on the Island of Maui, in 1845 of missionary parents. As a boy he collected tree snails from the Hawaiian mountain ridges, valleys and coastlands. Since his collections were begun, deforestation of the lowlands to make farm and grazing land, and the importation of foreign animal and insect pests, have led to the extermination of many species.

All the shells are of the family Achatinellidae, are varicolored in green, yellow, brown, white, black and striped designs. Nowhere else in the world are these particular land snails found. The collection will be added to the fine collections made in Hawaii by the Rev. John Gulick and by William Harper Pease, a surveyor. Harvard's total collection of these forms is described by authorities as one of the most important in the world.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, Dec. 5, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

It's Playtime Down South

A southern vacation will give you the joy of tanning sunshine, green foliage and brilliant flowers, and warm, blue water. Consult Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor when planning your winter vacation.

Loblolly Bay, Florida

Saltonstall Wins by 148,000; Dever Sole Democratic Victor

(Continued from Page 11)

more than John W. Haigis, the Republican nominee, two years ago.

The Boston Democrats, in cutting Mr. Curley even in his strongest wards, were merely duplicating the action of Democrats in the out-of-Boston cities and towns throughout the state. In none of his previous strongholds did Mr. Curley maintain the Hurley vote of 1936 and in many cases fell behind his own totals in the Senatorial fight two years ago. In the industrial communities, where organized labor's activity was expected to pile up huge Curley votes, the results proved labor's pro-Curley work of little avail.

Failed to Aid Him

This situation was partly due, undoubtedly, to the fact that most Democratic leaders failed to come to Mr. Curley's campaign aid. In fact many openly worked against him.

The repudiation of Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the Democratic primary certainly was no party asset as the G. O. P. presented its most solid front since the re-election victory of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in 1926. Eliminated was the G. O. P. party schism between the east and west sections, as John W. Haigis fully supported Mr. Saltonstall. Gone was the antipathy of the elections since 1930 when Joseph B. Ely started the Democratic regime which lasted through the administrations of Mr. Curley and Mr. Hurley.

Of course, the Republicans also benefitted from the evident re-awakening of the party throughout the country.

Nor did the G. O. P. suffer when the so-called Graves case decision went against Mr. Curley who had been counting upon a perjury decision against Frederick H. Graves to establish for him an opportunity to pose as a persecuted and wronged public figure. While he did attack the court decision along such lines, his attack was without solid foundation.

Unlistening Ears

Furthermore, the Curley attacks on Mr. Saltonstall's labor record appeared to fall on unlistening ears. And this issue occupied the most prominent part in Mr. Curley's campaign material.

As the Democrats adjusted themselves to the defeats suffered yesterday, the pre-primary comment of James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committe, that "the Democratic nomination is not worth a 5-cent piece to anyone except Governor Hurley" was widely discussed. The latter recalled the Farley comment in a statement released early this morning in which he said that "under proper leadership the Democratic party will be returned to power at the next general election."

Despite the Governor's prediction, political observers today insisted that if Mr. Saltonstall provides the kind of administration expected from him, he can continue the Republican control of the State indefinitely. Of course, in 1940 Mr. Dever will make his bid for the Governorship, and barring possible defeat by the popular Mayor Tobin in the Democratic primary, he will match his political strength with Mr. Saltonstall, a battle worth watching.

Strength Encouraging

The surprising strength that Mr. Saltonstall showed in the industrial communities was particularly encouraging to the Republican leaders who have insisted the party has been liberalized and has the interest of the worker at heart.

The General Court

Newly-elected members of the Massachusetts Legislature are:

Senators

Berkshire
George W. Krapf, Pittsfield (R).

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden
*Edwin L. Olander, Northampton (R).

Bristol
1—*Jarvis Hunt, North Attleboro (R).
2—*William P. Grant, Fall River (D).
3— Joseph F. Francis, Fairhaven (R).

Cape and Plymouth
*†Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham (R).

Essex
1— Albert Cole Lynn (R).
2— Chandler Bigelow, Beverly (R).
3—*†Cornelius F. Haley, Rowley R).
4—*Frank D. Babcock, Haverhill (R).
5—†Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence (D).

Hampden
1—*Edmund S. Oppenheimer, Springfield (R).
2—*Chester T. Skibinski, Chicopee (R).

Middlesex
1—*Arthur W. Hollis, Newton (R).
2—*Arthur F. Blanchard, Cambridge (R).
3—*Eugene H. Giroux, Somerville (D).
4—*Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose (R).
5—*George G. Moyse, Waltham (R).
6—*Harris S. Richardson, Winchester (R).
7—*Joseph R. Cotton, Lexington (R).
8— Joseph P. Montminy, Lowell (R).

Norfolk
1—*John D. Mackay, Quincy (R).

Norfolk and Middlesex
Mason Sears, Dedham (R).

Norfolk and Plymouth
*Newland H. Holmes, Weymouth (R).

Norfolk and Suffolk
Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, Brookline (D).

Suffolk
1—*Bernard L. Sullivan, Chelsea (D).
2—*†Joseph A. Langone, Jr., Boston (R) (D).
4—*John E. Kerrigan, Boston (D).
5— Charles A. Dolan, Jr., Boston (D).
6—*David M. Brackman, Boston (R).
7—*Joseph L. Murphy, Boston (D).
8—*†Thomas M. Burke, Boston (R) (D).

Worcester
1—*Joseph P. McCooey, Worcester (D).
2— Harold R. Lundgren, Worcester (R).
3— Thomas P. Flynn, Gardner (D).
4— Wilfred P. Bazinet, Webster (R).

Worcester and Hampden
*Thomas H. Johnston, Clinton (R).

Representatives

Barnstable
1—*William A. Jones, Barnstable (R).
2— Edwin F. Eldredge, Chatham (Ind) (R).

Berkshire
1—*Joseph N. Roach, North Adams (D).
2— James P. McAndrews, Adams (D).
3—*William A. Akeroyd, Lanesborough (R).
*Matthew J. Capeless, Pittsfield (D).
Michael H. Condron, Pittsfield (D).
4—*Lawrence A. Haworth, Dalton (R).
5—†*Paul W. Foster, Great Barrington (R).

Bristol
1—*Francis J. Kelley, North Attleborough (R).
*Henry E. Wright, Attleboro (R).
2— Royal B. Patriquin, Mansfield (R).
3— Ralph L. Ricketson, Taunton (R).
4—*Walter R. Bayliss, Taunton (R).
5— Stephen L. French, Swansea (R).
6—*Alfred M. Bessette, New Bedford (R).
Theophile Jean DesRoches, New Bedford (R).
7—*Philip Barnet, New Bedford (R).
F. Eben Brown, Fairhaven (R).
8— John M. Cawley, New Bedford (R).
John D. Pratt, New Bedford (R).
9— John F. Burns, Fall River (D).
*Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., Fall River (D).
10—*William E. White, Fall River (D).
11—*John J. Kerrigan, Jr., Fall River (D).
*Albert Rubin, Fall River (D).
12— George F. Dean, Westport (R).
Cyrus C. Rounseville, Fall River (R).

Dukes
1—*Joseph A. Sylvia, Oak Bluffs, (R)

Essex
1—*Colin James Cameron, Amesbury, (D)
2—*John W. Coddaire, Jr., Haverhill, (D)
*Daniel J. Minihan, Haverhill, (D)
Benjamin B Priest, Haverhill, (R)
3— Thomas A. Barry, Lawrence, (D)
Harold S. Pedler, Methuen, (R)
*Carl A. Woekel, Methuen, (R)
4— J. Kenney Brooks, Lawrence, (D)
5—*Edward D. Sirois, Lawrence, (R)
6— William J. Casey, Lawrence, (D)
Cornelius J. Twomey, Lawrence, (D)
7—*Ralph E. Williams, Danvers, (R)
8— Joseph F. Luz, Peabody, (R)
12— Malcolm L. Bell, Marblehead, (R)
Lester B. Morley, Swampscott, (R)
13— J. Elmer Callahan, Salem, (R)
14—*James F. Tobin, Salem, (D)
15—*Russell P. Brown, Beverly, (R)
George E. Smith, Hamilton, (R)
16—*Grover N. Dodge, Essex, (R)

Franklin
1—*Fred B. Dole, Sherburne (R)
2—*Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield (R).
3—*Ralph C. Mahar, Orange (R).

Hampden
1—*Frank W. Smith, Palmer (D)
2—*Donald A. MacDonald, West Springfield (R).
*William J. Sessions, Hampden (R).
3— Daniel J. Bresnahan of Springfield (D).
7—†*Tycho Mouritz Petersen, Springfield (R).
16—*Andrew J. Coakley, Chicopee (D).
11—*Joseph J. Harnisch, Chicopee (R) (D).
12—†*Oscar DeRoy, Holyoke (D) (R).
13—William C. Lunney, Holyoke (R).
14— Laurence W. Law, Holyoke (R).
15— Clarence H. Fuller, Westfield (R).

Hampshire
2— Vincent B. Digman, Easthampton (D).
3—*Albert Bergeron, Amherst (R).
4—*Roland D. Sawyer, Ware (D).

Middlesex
1—*Michael J. Neville, Cambridge (D).
John Timothy Sullivan, Cambridge (D).
2—*Leo E. Diehl, Cambridge (D).
Chester R. Swenson, Cambridge (R).
3— Thomas F. Gibson, Cambridge (D).
*Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Cambridge (D).
Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Cambridge (D).
4—*William B. Baker, Newton (R).
*Warren K. Brimblecom, Newton (R).
5—*Douglass B. Francis, Newton (R).
Paul M. Goddard, Newton (R).
6— H. Edward Snow, Natick (R).
8—*Charles W. Olson, Ashland (R).
Charles Holmes Roberts, Jr., Framingham (R).
9—*John F. Manning, Marlborough (D).
10— Avery W. Steele, Boxborough (R).
11—*John H. Valentine, Chelmsford (R).
12— Fred Carpenter, Groton (R).
13—*Otis M. Whitney, Concord (R).
14—*Wilfred J. Achin, Lowell (R).
Albert Bergeron, Lowell (R).
*Frank E. MacLean, Lowell (R).
15—*George T. Ashe, Lowell (D).
*Hubert L. McLaughlin, Lowell (D).
16—*Albert L. Bourgeois, Lowell (R).
17— Herbert L. Trull, Tewksbury (R).
18—*Arthur W. Coolidge, Reading (R).
*Gustave W. Everberg, Woburn (R).
19—*Joseph A. Hines, Wakefield. (R).
20—*Lawrence H. Davis, Everett (R).
*Albert E. Morris, Everett (D).
21—*William R. Gilman, Malden (R).
*William A. Hastings, Malden (R).
*John V. Kimball, Malden (R).
22— Theodore P. Hollis, Stoneham (R).
*Joseph A. Milano, Melrose (R).
23—*Edward T. Brady, Somerville (D).
24—*O. Edward Bradley, Somerville (D).
*Paul A. McCarthy, Somerville (D).
Walter J. Moran, Somerville (D).
25—*Hiram N. Dearborn, Somerville (R).
*Philip Sherman, Somerville (R).
27—*John W. Vaughan, Belmont (R).
29—*William Eben Ramsdell, Winchester (R).

Nantucket
1—*Robert S. Backus, Nantucket (R).

Norfolk
1— Leslie B. Cutler, Needham (R).
*James Austin Peckham, Wellesley (R).
2—*Albert F. Bigelow, Brookline (R).
*Philip G. Bowker, Brookline (R).
*John T. Comerford, Brookline (R).
3—*Eddie D. Carson, Quincy (R).
*Joseph L. Whiton, Quincy (R).
4—*Arthur I. Burgess, Quincy (R).
*Charles W. Hedges, Quincy (R).
5—*Julian R. Merchant, Weymouth (R).
7—*Josiah Babcock, Milton (R).
8— Charles F. Holman, Norwood (R).
9—*Roy C. Smith, Holbrook (R).
10— Roger Dennett, Sharon (R).
12—†*Rudolph F. King, Millis (R).

Plymouth
1—†*Ira C. Ward, Plymouth (R).
2— Nathaniel Tilden, Scituate (R).
3—*John Q. Knowles, Hull (R).
5—*William A. Brown, Abington (R).
6—*Leo F. Nourse, Bridgewater (R).
7—†*George Ward Stetson, Middleborough (R).
9—*Joseph H. Downey, Brockton (D).
Harvey Iris, Brockton (R).

Suffolk
1—*Enrico Cappucci, Boston, (D)
James S. Coffey, Boston, (D)
Susan K. Donovan, Boston, (D)
2— James P. McDevitt, Boston, (D)
James J. Mellen, Boston, (D)
3—*George Leary, Boston, (D)
Frank M. Leonardi, Boston (D)
4—*Charles J. Innes, Boston, (R)
*George W. Roberts, Boston, (R)
5—*Christian A. Herter, Boston, (R)
*George A. Parker, Boston, (R)
6—*John E. Powers, Boston, (D)
John B. Wenzler, Boston, (D)
7—*Thomas E. Linehan, Boston, (D)
*Leo J. Sullivan, Boston, (D)
8— Ernest William Dullea, Boston, (D)
*George F. McMahon, Boston, (D)
9—*John J. Craven, Boston, (D)
*David M. Owens, Jr., Boston, (D)
10— Peter J. Graham, Boston, (D)
Alfred J. Moore, Boston, (D)
11— Thomas F. McCready, Boston, (D)
*William E. Mooney, Boston, (D)
13—†*Thomas F. Coyne, Boston, (D)
†*Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., Boston (D)
15— John Henry Carroll, Boston, (D)
*Francis X. Coyne, Boston, (D)
16—*Bernard P. Casey, Boston, (D)
Philip McMorrow, Boston, (D)
17—*Patrick Gilbert Sullivan, Boston, (D)
*John E. Troy, Jr., Boston, (D)
18— Michael Paul Feeney, Boston (D)
Frank J. Morrison, Boston, (Ind) (D)
19— Lawrence P. McHugh, Boston, (D)
*John Philip White, Boston, (D)
21—*Andrew F. Carlin, Boston, (R)
22— Jeremiah D. W. Crowley, Boston, (D)
23—†*Joseph A. Melley, Chelsea, (R)
24*—George A. Innes, Chelsea, (D)
25—†Roy W. Pigeon, Winthrop, (R)

Worcester
1—*Charles H. Cooke, Athol (R).
2—*Fred A. Blake, Gardner (D).
*Hugh C. Hunter, Gardner (R).
3—*George E. Rice, Spencer (R).
4—*Edward William Staves, Southbridge (R).
Valmore P. Tetreault, Southbridge (D).
5—*Joseph N. O'Kane, Dudley (D).
Manford R. Spalding, Auburn (R).
6—*Michael J. Conway, Millville (D).
7—John W. Lasell, Northbridge (R).
9—*Theodore Andrews, Clinton (R).
Edgar A. Whitcomb, West Boylston (R).
10—*Fred D. Beaudoin, Leominster (D).
*Arthur U. Mahan, Leominster (D).
11—*Philip J. Lynch, Fitchburg (D).
James T. Violette, Fitchburg (D).
12—†*Martin Swanson, Worcester (R).
13—†*Sven A. Erickson, Worcester (R).
14—†*James J. McGrail, Worcester (D).
15—*Charles A. Kelley, Worcester (D).
16—*Charles P. Jeff Sullivan, Worcester (D).
17—*Gustaf A. Carlson, Worcester (R).
18—*William D. Fleming, Worcester (D).
19—*Anthony R. Doyle, Worcester (D).
20—*J. Francis Southgate, Worcester (R).
21—*Frank Clarkson, Worcester (R).

*Re-elected.
†Uncontested.

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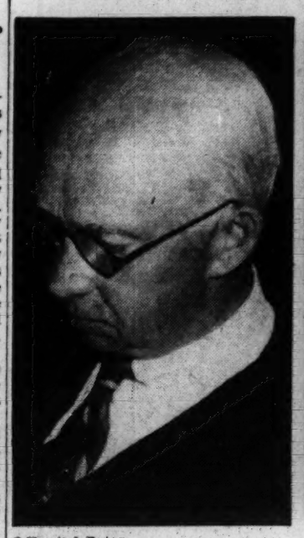
Three New England U. S. Senators-Elect



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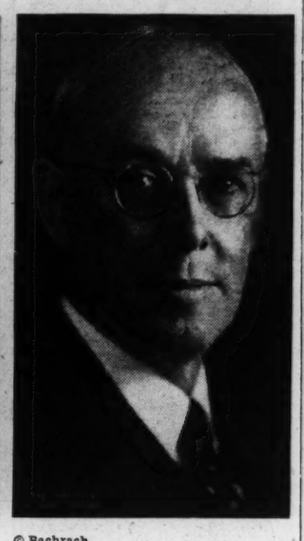
Ernest W. Gibson (R)
Re-elected in Vermont.

John A. Danaher (R)
Elected in Connecticut.



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Charles W. Tobey (R)
Elected in New Hampshire.

Comparable Vote for Governor

City—Town	Governor 1938 Saltonstall	1938 Curley	1936 Haigis	1936 Hurley
Abington	1,726	952	1,681	1,023
Acton	1,122	221	1,073	297
Acushnet	652	660	545	650
Adams	2,158	2,285	1,965	3,081
Agawam	1,527	1,072	1,499	1,222
Alford	68	15	70	36
Amesbury	2,558	1,922	2,166	2,096
Amherst	2,137	599	2,307	689
Andover	3,878	1,402	3,427	1,598
Arlington	11,442	5,191	10,656	7,472
Ashburnham	555	295	505	317
Ashby	310	44	298	74
Ashfield	305	15	381	34
Ashland	844	348	792	417
Athol	3,108	1,092	3,057	1,304
Attleboro	5,614	2,779	5,271	3,013
Auburn			1,487	849
Avon	669	386	586	449
Ayer	750	471	727	627
Barnstable	2,740	741	2,549	1,011
Barre	788	468	766	468
Becket	200	48	214	103
Bedford	712	267	680	295
Belchertown	572	340	606	377
Bellingham	534	695	449	727
Belmont	9,922	3,415	8,018	4,370
Berkley	286	139	260	144
Berlin	404	60	439	77
Bernardston	346	50	400	53
Beverly			7,849	3,885
Billerica	1,749	1,217	1,524	1,259
Blackstone	420	1,463	341	1,349
Blanford	176	18	194	18
Bolton	292	33	284	45
Boston	120,578	182,046	96,644	193,737
Bourne	917	333	984	446
Boxboro	128	32	138	43
Boxford	313	31	318	58
Boylston	406	104	423	121
Braintree	5,694	2,362	5,180	2,639
Brewster	350	65	336	82
Bridgewater	1,634	973	1,581	1,057
Brimfield	270	106	284	109
Brockton	15,223	12,850	13,234	13,360
Brookfield	399	150	428	212
Brookline	16,741	6,268	15,880	7,693
Buckland	506	102	625	156
Burlington	536	407	495	421
Cambridge	18,949	25,821	16,626	25,873
Canton	1,613	1,244	1,323	1,366
Carlisle	287	39	283	47
Carver	345	60	320	89
Charlemont	313	49	378	84
Charlton	581	248	594	373
Chatham	860	88	834	154
Chelmsford	2,328	955	2,235	956
Chelsea	4,623	8,616	3,881	9,354
Cheshire	358	263	321	291
Chester	343	135	319	186
Chesterfield	180	15	222	31
Chicopee	6,626	8,913	5,237	9,432
Chilmark	113	11	109	33
Clarksburg	323	170	303	233
Clinton	2,650	3,168	2,043	3,685
Cohasset	1,108	505	1,115	596
Colrain	414	148	490	223
Concord			1,115	596
Conway	291	65	344	69
Cummington	258	27	278	23
Dalton	1,242	688	1,184	866
Danvers	3,384	1,651	3,214	1,838
Dartmouth	2,106	942	1,728	1,225
Dedham	4,423	2,561	3,751	2,922
Deerfield	823	329	875	312
Dennis	877	117	860	178
Dighton	797	250	770	304
Douglas	636	311	543	198
Dover			507	138
Dracut	573	173	1,130	1,141
Dudley	697	869	522	1,207
Dunstable	168	24	153	36
Duxbury	976	112	914	215
E. Bridgewater	1,127	438	1,073	524
E. Brookfield	210	142	194	157
Eastham	279	28	270	40
Easthampton	1,879	1,686	1,894	1,810
E. Longmeadow			942	380
Easton			1,841	793
Edgartown	479	128	410	164
Egremont	240	29	232	66
Enfield			140	56
Erving	313	173	340	192
Essex	619	169	585	208
Everett	9,093	8,779	7,809	8,772
Fairhaven	2,754	1,518	2,335	1,781
Fall River	17,721	23,071	11,415	28,238
Falmouth	1,538	622	1,573	787
Fitchburg	8,275	7,846	6,889	9,081
Florida	119	33	118	62
Foxboro	1,542	675	1,509	659
Framingham			4,811	4,575
Franklin	1,575	1,458	1,405	1,569
Freetown	482	143	468	202
Gardner	3,894	2,944	3,381	3,514
Gay Head	42	27	31	26
Georgetown	784	179	762	189
Gill	308	47	363	82
Gloucester	5,402	3,122	5,484	3,789
Goshen	116	5	121	7
Gosnold			37	14
Grafton	1,376	1,322	1,314	1,255
Granby	288	101	285	114
Granville	225	40	239	56
Gt Barrington	1,524	866	1,396	1,347
Greenfield	4,224	2,178	5,597	2,357
Greenwich			79	17
Groton	920	376	888	382
Groveland	725	348	652	361
Hadley	378	315	364	462
Halifax	293	83	281	83
Hamilton	850	243	849	281
Hampden	339	89	322	104
Hancock	132	40	121	40
Hanover	1,101	184	946	259
Hanson	743	235	769	305
Hardwick	431	387	465	423
Harvard	433	74	434	319
Harwich	868	124	918	193
Hatfield	301	415	317	481
Haverhill	10,261	8,646	9,244	8,796
Hawley	69	12	108	15
Heath	85	17	108	22
Hingham	2,909	885	2,427	981
Hinsdale	272	213	223	258
Holbrook	1,201	411	1,181	490
Holden			1,221	491
Holland	60	38	57	41
Holliston	1,093	373	1,042	420
Holyoke	9,864	13,318	9,108	14,044
Hopedale	1,235	734	1,119	303
Hopkinton	749	484	668	567
Hubbardston	239	74	278	110
Hudson	1,723	1,528	1,474	1,687
Hull	735	569	584	732
Huntington	362	245	329	280
Ipswich	1,750	741	1,636	834
Kingston	826	331	736	428
Lakeville	541	104	500	131
Lancaster	864	209	788	266
Lanesboro	437	132	349	155
Lawrence	11,580	22,421	7,658	23,077
Lee	939	718	917	790
Leicester	960	911	927	1,073
Lenox	721	449	590	716
Leominster	4,513	3,626	4,046	4,358
Leverett	163	25	202	34
Lexington			3,543	1,448
Leyden	82	13	108	17
Lincoln	666	166	594	197
Littleton	626	101	588	146
Longmeadow	2,253	277	2,254	414
Lowell	17,096	22,990	14,898	23,424
Ludlow	1,190	1,261	1,047	1,435
Lunenburg	661	206	624	271
Lynn	19,965	20,859	17,619	20,095
Lynnfield	991	249	865	265
Malden			11,431	10,612
Manchester	1,048	253	992	370
Mansfield	1,863	918	1,821	1,000
Marblehead	4,610	1,005	4,284	1,387
Marion	614	183	599	249
Marlboro	3,548	3,781	2,693	4,135
Marshfield	1,079	159	1,017	252
Mashpee	81	83	75	104
Mattapoisett	522	136	515	303
Maynard	1,333	1,468	1,152	1,447
Medfield	739	402	722	401
Medford			13,061	12,338
Medway			677	672
Melrose	10,285	2,080	9,823	2,723
Mendon	401	136	417	137
Merrimac	816	313	820	333
Metnuen	5,522	3,788	4,877	3,960
Middleboro	2,644	994	2,640	1,219
Middlefield	63	23	73	36
Middleton	543	192	539	196
Milford	2,586	3,308	2,040	3,617
Millbury	1,439	1,373	1,206	1,707
Millis	608	409	500	418
Millville	231	488	184	641
Milton	6,959	2,743	6,203	3,423
Monroe	56	13	64	23
Monson	973	677	1,046	730
Montague	1,414	1,462	1,975	1,518
Monterey	115	22	144	30
Montgomery	67	6	65	10
Mt. Washington	19	15	25	15
Nahant	689	337	578	392
Nantucket	1,099	305		
Natick	3,868	2,821	3,107	3,015
Needham	4,918	941	4,584	1,126
New Ashford	33	11	24	24
New Bedford	18,569	21,366	14,567	21,680
New Braintree	96	35	94	56
New Marlboro	244	98	294	127
New Salem	141	40	163	35
Newbury	849	107	698	95
Newburyport			3,563	2,894
Newton	24,591	8,217	22,603	10,166
Norfolk	455	119	413	221
North Adams	4,524	3,230	4,143	5,184
Northampton	5,063	4,265	5,077	4,585
North Andover	2,393	1,338	2,023	1,565
No. Attleboro			2,557	1,477
Northboro	760	284	728	292
Northbridge	2,180	2,050	1,907	1,933
No. Brookfield	644	451	678	572
Northfield	635	106	780	137
No. Reading	762	410	652	397
Norton	836	331	789	391
Norwell	741	119	685	196
Norwood	3,171	3,234	2,782	3,272
Oak Bluffs	485	224	411	327
Oakham	139	38	144	37
Orange	1,833	421	2,034	493
Orleans	700	56	711	83
Otis	120	19	143	66
Oxford	912	687	751	857
Palmer	1,720	1,763	1,674	1,826
Paxton	264	71	259	82
Peabody	3,411	3,377	2,976	4,868
Pelham	158	22	177	19
Pembroke	587	117	583	168
Pepperell	926	428	852	481
Peru	41	20	42	26
Petersham	336	33	318	63
Phillipston	113	45	115	61
Pittsfield	10,612	9,004	9,220	10,043
Plainfield	112	4	117	24
Plainville	599	120	596	131
Plymouth	3,079	1,879	2,898	2,292
Plympton	198	45	213	59
Prescott			12	1
Princeton	270	46	275	56
Provincet'n	657	759	571	700
Quincy	19,861	11,421	18,838	13,730
Randolph	1,896	1,459	1,812	1,545
Raynham			567	236
Reading	4,088	968	3,936	1,127
Rehoboth	791	195	720	237
Revere	5,318	9,088	4,279	8,284
Richmond	190	44	190	81
Rochester	130	61	108	97
Rockland	2,093	1,871	1,898	1,981
Rockport	1,313	500	1,256	549
Rowe	76	27	96	13
Rowley	580	136	524	177
Royalston	214	66	238	88
Russell	333	165	351	208
Rutland			415	230
Salem	8,469	10,366	6,878	10,414
Salisbury	805	365	726	378
Sandisfield	62	18	75	75
Sandwich	463	247	455	255
Saugus	4,566	1,817	4,233	1,991
Savoy	79	40	70	59
Scituate	1,608	514	1,508	653
Seekonk	1,131	415	1,053	468
Sharon	1,351	448	1,286	465
Sheffield	500	123	487	185
Shelburne	726	69	794	100
Sherborn	379	83	379	109
Shirley	458	373	422	381
Shrewsbury	1,969	928	1,857	1,015
Shutesbury	64	19	75	22
Somerset	1,317	864	1,084	1,224
Somerville	19,169	21,203	17,232	20,505
Southampton	272	96	280	128
Southboro	668	264	640	307
Southbridge	2,365	3,166	1,865	4,336
South Hadley	1,872	1,128	1,806	1,254
Southwick	384	94	369	127
Spencer	1,373	1,139	1,208	1,539
Springfield			31,267	27,440
Sterling	632	125	578	183
Stockbridge	562	209	545	312
Stoneham	3,283	1,416	3,126	1,711
Stoughton	2,012	1,535	1,842	1,648
Stow	451	51	429	96
Sturbridge	394	207	387	407
Sudbury	694	110	597	136
Sunderland	268	87	265	128
Sutton	624	409	510	426
Swampscott	4,257	1,128	3,960	1,344
Swansea	1,209	484	1,061	712
Taunton	6,852	7,608	5,916	8,010
Templeton	935	460	935	600
Tewksbury			749	505
Tisbury	584	169	497	278
Tolland	49	12	48	16
Topsfield	493	62	452	98
Townsend	798	150	723	204
Truro	185	98	167	92
Tyngsboro	430	204	371	208
Tyringham	77	22	90	32
Upton	751	260	691	301
Uxbridge	1,157	1,500	1,032	1,437
Wakefield	4,779	2,511	4,341	2,816
Wales	127	53	127	70
Walpole	1,919	1,225	1,796	1,138
Waltham	9,161	6,542	8,156	7,826
Ware	1,214	1,439	1,182	1,945
Wareham	1,365	623	1,317	936
Warren	747	602	711	705
Warwick	160	21	145	39
Washington	71	33	65	50
Watertown	8,305	6,638	7,162	7,404
Wayland	1,480	485	951	511
Webster	2,362	2,806	1,698	3,907
Wellesley	5,430	1,126	4,887	1,363
Wellfleet	382	70	384	90
Wendell	57	63	71	83
Wenham	611	50	566	91
Westboro	1,597	696	1,539	660
West Boylston	695	168	688	223
W. Bridgewater	938	292	976	365
West Brookfield	441	128	460	169
Westfield	4,081	3,068	3,815	3,401
Westford	779	583	728	654
Westhampton	121	19	147	13
Westminster	402	144	419	198
West Newbury	612	94	555	150
Weston	1,603	301	1,523	361
Westport	1,239	402	945	585
W. Springfield	3,811	2,719	3,720	3,094
Westboro'ridge	266	184	217	225
West Tisbury	106	18	110	43
Westwood	1,241	270	970	343
Weymouth	6,182	3,343	5,734	4,005
Whately	257	117	273	130
Whitman	2,519	1,230	2,117	1,309
Wilbraham	667	433	671	471
Williamsburg	587	269	588	288
Williamstown	1,341	365	1,399	569
Wilmington	1,078	578	1,014	646
Winchendon	1,358	782	1,246	1,092
Winchester	4,868	1,731	4,715	1,948
Windsor	99	21	100	34
Winthrop	5,372	2,760	4,707	3,540
Woburn	3,799	4,747	3,416	5,072
Worcester	38,621	37,282	35,572	40,799
Worthington	169	48	174	77
Wrentham	859	314	778	341
Yarmouth	856	98	791	190

Republican Victory Grows in New England

(Continued from Page 1)

cans in a special election, only to lose out to the Democrats when the regular poll came around, continued his "off again, on again" performance by taking the seat back yesterday from Aime J. Forand. In the second district the Republican, Harry S

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	3,000,000
Previous day	1,761,880
1938 volume to date	248,554,843
1937 volume to date	359,414,695

Leading Stocks Up 1 to 4 Points In Active Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP) — The stock market moved forward today in a broad post-election advance, buoyed by one of the heaviest buying tides of the year.

Near the final hour, prices on the average were about the highest of the 1938 bull movement. Many issues showed gains of 1 to 4 points.

The rush to buy ended the pre-election trading lull and set a pace of around 3,000,000 shares for the full session.

With 950,000 shares traded in the first hour, the ticker at times fell as much as five minutes behind transactions on the floor of the exchange.

Apparently expecting new stimulus to industrial recovery, traders showed preference for steels, motors, rubbers, and other groups representative of key industries. Utilities also found a larger following than usual for recent years as the election returns bolstered hope for settlement of power issues between government and private industry.

Rails were slower to follow the rise.

Forging ahead to new 1938 highs were such issues as United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, du Pont, Goodyear, Santa Fe and General Electric.

On the curb, the buying brought gains ranging to more than 2 points at one time in American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Lockheed Aircraft and Newmont Mining.

Bonds Move Upward

The bond market trend in post-election enthusiasm moved further upward over a broader range toward the final hour today.

Utilities, rails and some industrial issues generally showed gains ranging from one to three points.

U. S. Treasuries were mixed, with the most active maturities holding firm or showing gains ranging up to 4-32s. The foreign dollar list was irregular.

In the corporate group, American Typefounders convertibles climbed nearly 3 points, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were about 3 points higher and Central Foundry 6s around 5 points.

Gainers of more than 1½ included International Hydro-Electric 6s, New York Central 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s and 6s.

Local traction liens gained ½ to more than a point on election results bringing municipal unification closer.

Trade in Raw Wool Continues to Rise; Prices Tend Higher

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is working higher as quiet but persistent trading brings about a sizeable turnover of the staple week by week. The market is now considered as being well established on the 70-cent basis for scoured wools. Most of the business is in fine territory wools, in original bags, at prices close to 70c, scoured for the good French combing lengths and a cent or two less for average to short French combing.

Firm prices in primary markets abroad help the strength of the situation in Boston. Sales in Australia are being made at firm to higher prices.

The advance of five cents a yard generally on piece goods gives new impetus to manufacturers and points to further upward revisions, as the cost of raw material continues to rise.

The trend in sheep population of the United States will probably be upward during the next few years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Some improvement in wool prices is expected during 1939. Domestic mill consumption of wool has increased considerably from the low level of last spring. Wool supplies available in the United States and abroad are larger than a year ago.

In the market for mohair, some business is being done in original bag Texas kid mohair in Boston in the range of 70c to 75c. Prices of adult Texas mohair in original bags are tending firmer with quotations around 40c to 43c.

Wheat Prices Rule Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Influenced by late estimates that Europeans had purchased 2,000,000 bushels of North American wheat in 48 hours, higher prices formed the rule today.

Some of the overseas buying was of United States wheat held in store abroad. A moderate amount of United States corn afloat was also sold.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-¾ higher compared with Monday's finish. Dec. 64⅛-¼; May 66-66⅛, corn ¾-⅞ up, Dec. 46⅜-⅞, May 50¼-⅝, and oats unchanged to ¼ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Steadiness in all sections of the stock exchange continued into final trading today. Steels led the industrial group into higher ground. Trans-Atlantics extended yesterday's advances. Gilt-edged issues were firm and foreign bonds generally steady.

Paris: Many Bourse issues receded today from gains of the preceding session. Trading remained active but the closing tone was irregular. Bank of France lost 165 and Suez Canal 600 points on the day.

Liverpool: Frost reports from the Argentine and better demands for Manitobas advanced wheat futures ⅛ to 1¼d today. Profit taking, particularly in distant positions, shaded prices at the day's highs.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
87½	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	58½	87½	58½	+1½
123¾	119⅛	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	4	49	47¼	49	+2½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	31	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	37	67¼	65¼	67¼	+2⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	19	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	16	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	38	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
18½	7¾	Alleghany pf $40 ww	6	13½	13	13½	+1⅛
25¼	14⅝	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	+1
14¼	4½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	101	27⅝	25⅞	27⅝	+2⅝
197	124	Allen Industries	15	135⅜	13	13	
12¾	7	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	28	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4½	Allied Strs	160	13½	13	13½	+ ½
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	
55¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	69	52⅜	51	52¼	+ ⅜
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 2
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	18	70⅜	70	70½	— ⅛
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	9	25½	24¾	25	
23⅞	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	28	21¼	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅞
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	39	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
48	23¼	Am Brake Sh (⅝e)	38	52	50	50⅝	+2¾
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	13	102¾	101¾	102¾	
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
32½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	32	34⅜	32¼	34½	+2⅜
55	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	6	57¾	56¾	57¾	+2¾
23⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	48	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	123½	124	+ ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	Nov 4
14¾	8	Am Comi Alco	4	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
6⅞	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¾	2¼	Am & For Pow	24	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20¾	20¼	20¾	+1¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10½	10⅛	10½	+1⅛
14½	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	2	34	33¼	34	+ ¾
44⅛	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	44½	44	44	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Nov 7
8¾	4⅞	Am International	31	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
74¾	44	Am Locomotive	52	29½	28¼	29¼	+1¼
17⅜	10	Am Locomot pf	4	77½	77	77½	+2¾
3¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.80)	12	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
45	23	Am M & Met	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
120	99½	Am Metal (.20e)	20	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅜
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)		120	120	120	Oct 25
47½	19	Am Pow & Lt	79	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
41¼	16⅛	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	6	46¾	44	46¾	+3¼
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	13	40	39	40	+2¼
227	131⅛	Am Rad & St S	124	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	168	22⅛	21½	22⅜	+1⅜
20⅞	14¾	Am Roll M pf	11	73¾	72	73¾	+3¼
23⅛	7⅛	Am Seating	34	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ¾
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2½e)	22	23½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	68	58	56⅛	57⅞	— 3⅛
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	136	136	136	+1
33⅞	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	2	60	60	60	Nov 4
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	85	37⅜	36	37⅜	+2
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	39	11½	11	11⅜	+⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
117⅛	99⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	23¾	24¼	25⅜	+ ⅞
120¾	123⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	Nov 7
149⅜	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	35	149½	148⅝	148⅝	+ ⅜
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	86½	86	86	— ⅜
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	12	90	89½	89⅝	+ ¼
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	— ¼
15⅜	6	Am Wat Wks	47	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	127	15½	15	15½	+ ½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	25	42½	41¾	42½	+2½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	33	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	21	Anaconda	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Nov 4
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	245	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	1	63	63	63	
20½	10	Andes Copper	9	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+1⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	2	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	5	29	29	29	Nov 7
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	103	103	103	— ½
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	47	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	15	52¾	50	52	+ 1½
49¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	42	51½	49⅞	50⅞	+ 1¾
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	6¾	6¼	6¼	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	49	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅝
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ 3¾
38½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ 1½
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	1	39½	39½	39½	+ 2½
72	49	Atch T & S F pf	159	43⅝	42	43½	+ 2¼
29⅛	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	9	67	66	67	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	37	29⅞	28½	29⅜	+1⅝
4¾	2⅛	Atl G & W In pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
22⅞	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	22¼	12½	12¾	Nov 4
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	22	22⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
97	90	Atlas Corp (1a)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Nov 5
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	13	c 8⅞	8½	8⅝	
64½	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	7	46	45	46	+ 2¼
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	Auburn Auto	7	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	67	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Nov 7

B

14⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	191	13¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
11	5	Balt & Ohio	84	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	28	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Nov 4
23¼	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	16	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
21⅜	10¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	54	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	6	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅛	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	Nov 7
115½	4⅞	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	5	114½	114	114½	+ ½
9	5¼	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	61	24⅜	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Bend Ind Ln (1¼e)	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	10	54⅛	53½	54⅜	+1⅛
71⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	259	75¼	73	75	+3½
18	12⅝	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	111	110	111	+1¼
29¾	17⅜	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24	23¾	24	
24	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	4	29½	29	29¼	
19¼	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	20	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	81	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	16	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	9	Bond Stores	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borden Co (1e)	51	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅜
28	14	Borg-Warner	82	35¼	34	35⅛	+1⅛
8⅜	4	Boston & Maine		3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Nov 4
14⅛	5⅜	Bower Roll Bear	6	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
37⅞	12¼	Brewing Corp (¾e)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40¼	20	Bridgeport Brass	150	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
42½	28	Briggs Mfg (½e)	96	36	34⅞	35⅞	+1¼
12⅜	6	Briggs & Strat(2½e)	1	36	36	36	Nov 7
28⅛	22	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
89	70	Chas & Ohio (2e)	52	36	35	35⅞	+1⅛
48½	27½	Chs & Oh pf (4)	1	86	86	86	+1
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	20	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+1⅛
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov. 3
1⅛	⅜	Chi & N West	2	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	25	1	1	1	
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	2	4	4	4	+ ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅝	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	4	3¾	3½	3¾	Nov 4
1	½	Chi M St P & P	19	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
29½	22	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	30	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
1⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	C R I & Pac 4% pf	2	6½	⅝	⅝	Nov 7
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 5% pf	7	17⅛	15⅞	15⅞	Nov 7
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅝
16⅛	3¼	Childs Co	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
85⅞	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	307	68⅞	66⅝	68	+2⅜
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	City Stores	11	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	6	35⅞	25	25⅞	+1⅝
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	9	30½	30	30	
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	57	60	58½	59⅝	+1¼
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabody(1.50e)	5	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	6	137	136½	137	+1¼
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ¼
16⅜	7½	Colgate-Palm P(⅝a)	59	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Pf(6)	2	103	103	103	
39¼	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	18	38⅜	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
32¼	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	32	23½	22¾	23⅜	+1⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	15	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
97⅛	51⅞	Colum G & El	249	8½	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	80⅞	80	80	+2
18⅞	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	22	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2⅜)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	2	97	96½	97	B+1
57⅜	23	Comi Credit (4)	48	59⅝	57	59	+3
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	3	107½	107½	107½	
61½	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	40	62¼	61	62¼	+1¼
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	111	111	111	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	64	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	103	2	1⅞	2	
55⅝	35	Com & South pf (3)	21	52¼	50⅝	52¼	+2¼
28	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.60)	50	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	23	28⅜	28	28	
7¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
21¼	10½	Consol Aircr	76	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¾
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
34⅛	17	Cons Edison (2)	232	34	33	33⅞	+1⅛
103⅞	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	104	103¾	103¾	+1⅞
22⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	Con Film In pf (¾k)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	57	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	4	3¾	3¾	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Nov 3
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	36	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	48	23¼	22¼	22⅞	+1⅛
23¼	1¼	Cont Bak B	50	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	98½	98½	98½	+ ¾
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	31	43	41⅞	42⅜	+ ¼
115	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	116	115½	115½	+ ¼
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	18	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
17⅛	⅞	Cont Motors	12	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	16	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅛
26½	10	Cont Steel	16	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	21	69	68¼	68½	+1
76	62	Corn Products pf(7)	4	176	176	176	
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	26	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	19	Crane Co	196	40⅜	40	40⅛	+ ⅞
85	65	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	116½	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
28½	21⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	13	40	39	40	+ ⅛
40½	22⅞	Crosley Corp	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
42½	22¾	Crown Cork & S	38	41⅞	41	41½	+1
37⅜	29	CrownCk pf ww(2¼)	4	37½	37½	37½	Nov 5
36⅜	25½	Crown Ck pf xw(2¼)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Nov 4
17¼	7½	CrownZellerbch(¾e)	62	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	43	43½	42½	43¼	+2
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	90½	90½	90½	+3⅜
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	½	½	½	
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	12	Cudahy Pack	20	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
56	35	Curtis Pub pf	9	46½	45	46¼	+1¾
7⅛	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	409	7⅛	6⅞	7	
27⅛	12⅝	Curtiss-Wr A	97	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
29⅛	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	39	29⅛	27½	28¾	+ ¾

D

8¾	4½	Davega Stores	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 31
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25¼	13⅜	Deere & Co (1.35e)	78	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅝
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
16⅜	9	Deisel-Wem Gil(¾e)	2	17	16½	16½	— ¼
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	110	23½	22	23	+1
8½	4	Del Lack & West	135	8¾	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
2½	⅜	Den & Rio G W pf	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 3
15	76	Detroit Edison (6e)	3	114½	114½	114½	Oct 29
30⅜	20¾	Diam Match (1¾a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Nov 5
41	31½	Dia Match pf (1½a)	2	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
11	5	Diam T Motor	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
22⅞	11	Distil Cor-Sea(1½e)	56	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
10¾	6½	Dist Cor-S pf ww (5)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
25½	12	Dixie-Vortex	3	11¼	11	11	Nov 5
34⅞	27⅜	Doehler Die Cas	5	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Dome Mines (1e)	31	32½	31⅝	31⅝	—1
69⅜	31	Dominion Stores	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 26
140⅛	87⅞	Douglas Aircft (3e)	92	70½	69⅝	69¾	+1⅛
24½	15	Dow Chem (3)	14	136	136	136	
14	6½	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
8¼	4¾	Dresser Mfg B	2	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
12	8½	Dunlaip Int	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
150¾	90½	Duplian Silk (1)	2	11	10¾	10¾	Nov 7
137⅛	130¾	du Pont de N (3¼e)	51	151⅜	148½	151⅛	+ 3¼
119⅜	109½	du Pont deb (6)	1	136½	135

Commerce and Finance

Britain in World-Wide Search for Greater Petroleum Supply

Business and Industry

Peruvian Cotton Sales Off Sharply In 6 Months 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The outstanding fact of the Peruvian foreign trade returns for the first half of 1938 is the decline in exports of cotton. Compared with a volume of approximately 30,000,000 kilograms and a value of 38,500,000 soles for the January-June period of 1937, this year's corresponding term showed nearly 17,000,000 kilograms and but 14,000,000 soles. The explanation lies in the poor quality of the Peruvian cotton crop due to adverse weather conditions which brought on diseases and in the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizer and its belated application. That is the official verdict.

In buying and selling, the United States was Peru's No. 1 trader. Germany was second in selling and third in buying. The reverse was the case for Great Britain. Germany appears definitely to have achieved second place to the United States in sales—a significant achievement in the one South American market where there is free exchange.

U. S. Buys Most

In selling to Peru for the six months the order was as follows, the bracketed amount indicating the corresponding 1937 figure: United States, 46.8 (34.7); Germany, 25.9 (19.3); Great Britain, 12 (11.7); Argentina, 8.5 (9.3); Japan, 4.6 (3); France, 3.7 (2.2); and Italy, 3.1 (1.3) millions of soles.

In buying from Peru the order ran: United States, 37.1 (42.1); Great Britain, 23 (36.2); and Germany, 17.1 (23.8); other main purchasers being: Argentina 13.6, France 10.2, Chile 9.8, Canada 8.2 and Belgium 5.8 million pesos. The comparatively larger fall in British purchases was explained by the cotton episode.

There was a decline in other agricultural export departments but none was so spectacular as that of cotton. In any case, it is remembered that 1937 was one of the most prosperous years in the history of Peruvian export economy, and it was not expected that the same pace could be maintained, though, had it not been for the cotton setback, the showing would have been almost as good on the half year. The 1937 half year recorded an export tonnage of 1,328,158 valued at 173,509,807 soles. For the past half year the figures were 1,117,644 tons and 144,521,080 soles. Principal export items were: petroleum (58,400,000 soles), copper, 24.9, cotton 14.1, sugar 8.6, lead 7.6 and alpaca 3,300,000 soles.

Imports Up Sharply

Peruvian buying, naturally, reflected the optimism resulting from last year's great prosperity. Imports almost touched the 130,000,000 sol mark and were the highest in history for the period, with allowance made for the depreciation of the sol. The total value of imports for the January-June period, 1937, was 101,300,000.

Machinery and transport equipment ranked first, the purchase of motor vehicles increasing with rapid progress on President Oscar R. Benavides' big roadbuilding program. The United States is before all in supplying for this first-ranking import category. The total value of the two items was 32.1, an increase of 11,500,000 soles. There were increases in nearly every import department, including food products, 18,500,000 (16.7 the 1937 half year); cotton goods, 9.4 (6.8); chemical products, 7.5 (5.1); steel and iron, 7.9 (6.6); paints and oils, 6.9 (6.2); lumber, 5.7 (3.3); electric apparatus, 5.2 (5); and woolen goods, 4.1 (2.9) million soles. The Government is concerned over the high ranking—second place—of imported food products and is considering remedies for this weak point in national economy.

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Steel Operations At 13-Month High

By the Associated Press

New York

Operations in the steel industry for the current week will advance 4.2 points to 61.0 per cent of capacity, to the highest since Oct. 11, last year, and compared with 56.8 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 51.4 per cent of capacity while a year ago they were 41.0 per cent.

Steel trade circles said all producing districts contributed to the rise in the industry's operations. Nearly all types of steel users were said to be expanding their demands, with automobiles particularly to the fore.

FTC Charges Lead Pencil Producers With Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission accused 13 companies, all of which it said were members of the Lead Pencil Association, Inc., of price fixing in violation of the Trade Commission Act.

These companies produced more than 90 per cent of all the wood-cased lead pencils made in the United States, the commission said.

The association and its president, William A. McDermid, of New York City, and the following manufacturers were named respondents in the commission's complaint:

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.; The Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Brooklyn; The American Lead Pencil Company, Hoboken, N. J.; Eagle Pencil Company, Inc., New York, and its subsidiary, Blaisdell Pencil Company, Philadelphia; Richard Best Pencil Company, New York; General Pencil Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Hassenfeld Brothers, Inc., Providence, R. I.; National Pencil Company, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Reliance Pencil Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Universal Pencil Company, San Leandro, Calif.; Red Cedar Pencil Company, Lewisburg, Tenn., and Wallace Pencil Company, St. Louis.

It was alleged that a price war in the industry started in 1935 and continued into 1936, and that during the latter part of that year the industry began seeking methods of restoring prices. The Lead Pencil Association, Inc., subsequently was organized and Mr. McDermid was engaged to direct the industry's selling policies, the commission said.

The commission charged that, beginning with the organization of the respondent association in 1937, the member manufacturers, acting through the association and Mr. McDermid, carried out certain agreements designed to restrict and eliminate competition unlawfully.

The respondents were allowed 20 days to file an answer.

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THE FINANCIAL WORLD
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Two-Price Plan To Help Family Of Low Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department's program for selling surplus farm products to low-income Americans at reduced prices will begin on a limited scale but eventually may benefit 6,000,000 families.

Officials indicated that the program would be started within a few weeks by offering a few vegetables, fruits and dairy products to underprivileged families at cut-rate prices. Later a larger range of foodstuffs and cotton goods and clothing will be added.

For Low-Income Families

One of the most perplexing problems for the instigators is drawing the line between consumers who will have to pay regular market prices and those who will be permitted to buy at the lower prices.

Generally speaking, the department wants the benefits of the reduced prices made available to families having an annual income of less than $1,500. Officials estimate that a third of the American families are in this class.

It is possible, officials said, that these families might be divided into two groups. In one would be families receiving surplus farm commodities now being distributed free by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. In this group are unemployable persons on state relief rolls, recipients of old age pensions, the needy blind, dependent children, and a limited number of WPA and private industrial and business workers with large families and an insufficient income to provide minimum food needs.

This class, numbering about 2,000,000 families, probably will continue to get surplus commodities free of charge.

Would Help WPA Workers

In the second group would be WPA workers not getting free food, as well as Farm Security Administration clients and low-income workers employed in private industry. Estimated at between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 families, this group would be eligible to buy at the reduced prices.

The matter of deciding which privately-employed families should be eligible for the lower prices probably will be left to state and county relief officials.

The department has not yet decided how the surplus goods will be distributed. Both local retail stores and Government-controlled stores may be used. Officials said that more than 13,000 retailers now are helping distribute the free commodities to relief clients.

Relief agencies already have at least one food storage and distributing center in most counties, and these could be utilized.

Will Sell Lower Qualities

It has been suggested that those buying at the reduced prices be required to continue their normal purchases from private retailers. This method, designed to protect private business from undue loss of trade, is being followed in Boston in the distributing of milk.

There the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation buys surplus milk and turns it over to the city, which in turn sells it to relief and WPA clients for two cents a quart, or the cost of processing. Purchasers must agree to continue to buy from dairies or stores as much milk as they bought before the low-cost milk was made available. Officials said, however, such a regulation was difficult to enforce.

Whether it will be necessary to issue cards to consumers eligible to buy, at reduced prices has not been decided. Since the surplus commodities undoubtedly would be of lower grades and qualities, officials forecast they would not be sought by many persons with incomes above $1,500. In the case of cotton, the surplus might be made available in the form of overalls, work shirts, gingham dresses and the like.

G. M. Dividend Of 75c Declared

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. have voted a dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable Dec. 12 to holders of record Nov. 17.

In the preceding three quarters a payment of 25 cents a common share was made. Common dividends for 1938, including today's declarations, totaled $1.50 a share, against $3.75 a share for the full year 1937.

The usual dividend of $1.25 a share on the $5 cumulative no-par preferred stock was also voted, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 9, 1939.

The disbursements voted today on both common and preferred stocks represent an outpouring of $34,484,693 to around 400,000 shareholders.

U. S. Exports of Refined Sugar 13.8 P. C. Under '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar from the United States during the first nine months of 1938 totaled 40,103 long tons, as against 46,538 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of approximately 13.8 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The refined sugar exports during the January-September period of 1938 went to over 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 22,924 tons, being followed by Panama and Holland with 3,282 tons and 2,313 tons respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom with 21,772 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 9,460 tons and 2,690 tons, respectively, followed.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended November 3 dropped to 216 from 251 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Total for the like 1937 week, which included a holiday, was 175.

Intensive Search for Oil Goes On Over Entire British Empire

By Michael Terry
Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society

LONDON—I have been told that in 50 years Britain will not know where to turn for oil. That may be so but the figures today are reassuring, even if the British Empire had no more than the new Canadian fields in Alberta. The Germans seem to think the Turner Valley is going to figure big although it is far inland. They have their figures mixed too as they say, "The present rate of production is over 40,000 barrels a year." It is so indeed. It is 2,800,000 barrels, or rather more than 90 per cent of Canadian production.

Before reviewing the new sources of oil which Britain may have at its command, let us compare outputs so that the relative importance of existing fields may be clear. Within the Empire, Trinidad tops the list with 2,250,000 metric tons a year. Search for further wells is being actively pursued there and a pool to which companies interested in this island should contribute, is mooted to search for more oil in the shallow waters near the shore. The Government has not settled the rights it will give so no test holes are down.

Big Asiatic Production

British India and Burma come next with 1,400,000 metric tons a year. They are closely followed by Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons. This, however, is not the maximum delivery of the field but is only the present level—which is rising.

British Borneo, under which are grouped a number of fields, supplies 800,000 metric tons a year and then comes Canada with 366,000 metric tons as its significant, and yet lowest, contribution to oil supply within the Empire. Canada's influence does not rate, so far as Britain's imports are concerned, even according to comparison with the figures of other countries, for the reason that its fields are far from the coast and that greatest benefit from them is in domestic consumption. Its output can, and probably will, be increased, but this will concern primarily the country of origin.

Without the Empire the Iraq fields undoubtedly are the most important. Producing 4,000,000 metric tons a year, the oil from them is piped across the desert to a point where it divides and ends in termini at Haifa and Tripoli, the French possession. Thence, of course, tankers take the supply through the "Italian Lake" en route to France and England.

England holds just less than 50 per cent interest in the total Iraq production. The consternation over the appropriation by the Mexican Government of the oil production of its country is thrown into a new perspective when we appreciate that between 5 per cent and 6 per cent of the oil imports into this country come from Mexico. And now for the search to open up new fields.

Further Search for Oil

In England no determined attempt was made till after the new Act in 1934. Then the first well was put down at Portsdown but abandoned at 2,000 feet. Today the Gulf Exploration Company is down to 5,600 feet at Penshurst and the D'Arcy Exploration Company, an off-shoot of the Anglo-Persian Company, is putting down four wells in Scotland. It is also boring in two places to obtain further geological information and has taken over the Hardstoff well in Derbyshire which has produced a few barrels for a number of years.

Near Edinburgh, on a farm owned by a Mr. D'Arcy, the Anglo-American Company has a well producing about 100 gallons a day. Since the D'Arcy Oil Company happened to be operating close by, by a curious coincidence in names, confusion has arisen as to which company is getting oil.

On the far side of the world-search for oil has been optimistically pursued since 1922. In that year indications on the surface near the Fitzroy River, in the far north of Western Australia, led to boring at Mount Wynne. Three holes were put down but strata deflected the drills and no great depth was obtained. The site was moved 50 miles southeast, near Fitzroy Crossing, where it has altered little in the long years since. Even today the Freney-Kimberley company still perseveres to obtain production.

Oil Possibilities in Australia

Discounting many ill-advised attempts to find oil in the Commonwealth and hoaxing like the man who was found to have a barrel of crude oil under his bed with a tap leading to the bore, and which he turned on to establish traces when visitors came along, the Lakes Entrance field 150 miles east of Melbourne is, I think, the sole producer. Its output today is very small indeed but the establishment of the presence of oil is regarded as important and an attempt is being made to make it significant.

For years they have been hopeful of oil in the Roma district in Queensland and near Longreach 300 miles northwest. So far, however, natural gas has been the main result of this labor. The most active oil hunters in Australia are now grouped under the Sydney company called Oil Search.

Besides holding in the companies boring at Arcadia Dome, Hutton Creek, Sydney Harbor (for natural gas) and near Newcastle 100 miles north, Oil Search has its own prospecting area in the great island just north of Australia. The eastern portion of this is divided by a line along the center, into Papua (in the south) and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea (in the north). This was handed to the care of Australia by the League of Nations in 1920; it used to be German New Guinea.

Papua May Be Important

The famous New Guinea goldfields have added enormously to the importance of this ex-German colony, and it is possible that this may be further enhanced by the discovery of oil.

Papuan Oil Development have a concession of 20,000 square miles in Papua—they are an off-shoot of the Shell Company—and are actively learning the geology of the country. They are drilling cores to 2,000 feet and are using geophysical survey as well.

Islands Exploration—off-shoot of the Standard Oil—hold 20,000 square miles also and Oil Search have areas aggregating about 13,500 square miles which extend also into New Guinea. Papuan Apinaipi have 75 square miles and by last April had done sufficient core-drilling to give them confidence in going deep. When I left Sydney their head man was expected south to arrange for the machine to carry this out.

The companies interested in the search for oil in Papua and New Guinea are registered in Australia but they are not eligible to engage in this search unless two thirds of the shares are held by British subjects. This has created a curious position as Oil Search have entered negotiations with a new and much more powerful company to take over their concession. As the interests in this will be British, American and Dutch, it is understood that a special alteration is in process of being ratified by the Government so that transfer of their rights may occur.

New Zealand in Limelight

New Zealand is also in the limelight in this search for new oil. For many years a Melbourne company has been investigating an area at Taranaki with varying success. The indications they have brought to light resulted a few months ago in the formation of the New Zealand Petroleum Company supported by American and Australian interests. No longer can it be said that Americans are averse to the discovery of oil in this part of the world as about £250,000 will be available to try to find paying wells.

The Commonwealth of Australia has established an Oil Advisory Board at Canberra and is backing, often on a £1 for £1 basis, companies on the mainland and in the island north (Papua), the activities of which are approved. With technical advice and money the Commonwealth is doing its uthost to bring to a successful conclusion this expensive search.

It is also suggested by the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy that legislation based on the British Petroleum Production Act of 1918 should be passed by the Commonwealth to assist further large oil companies to join in. In New Zealand heavy modern drilling gear, capable of going to 10,000 feet, is already in the Dominion and the first well is to be drilled in the Poverty Bay district. May the name be a misnomer.

American capital, using Australian labor and material, is to build 140 miles of pipeline from the Newnes shale deposits northwest of Sydney to a refinery to be erected on the outskirts of the city. It is hoped that in five years a quarter of Australia's petrol requirements will be supplied by this industry.

Pacific Ocean Strategy

This hunt for oil at the eastern edge of the British Empire can be even more important in its influence on Imperial strategy than in the security it can add to home imports. Should Papua and its neighbor come into production, which from what one can hear is not unlikely, although the matter is still doubtful, should New Zealand possess a new oilfield, the change will affect strategy in the Pacific Ocean.

Apart from Newnes it will immensely assist Australia to become self-sufficient in defense, and help its economy by reducing, one supposes, fuel charges. At present supplies are imported refined, or as crude oil. The Commonwealth has established at Port Melbourne the Commonwealth Oil Refinery to assist self-sufficiency.

It is also likely to increase German interest to regain its lost colony where gold is produced today and oil may be. And it will ultimately influence the position of Britain in the "Italian Lake" if it is able less to depend upon supplies tanked through the Mediterranean. It will certainly add to the importance of Cape Town as a defense point for while the Iraq supplies could in emergency be re-routed that way instead of overland to Haifa, the extra cost of tanking from Australasia via South Africa would not be consequential should the Suez Canal route become impracticable.

Thus may the efforts of a few courageous men, backed by ambitious shareholders, working in the tropical forests of Papua, and the wilds of New Zealand in the next 12 months have a marked effect on the safety of the eastern portion of the British Empire as well as assisting the Old Country, while it maintains mastery of the seas, to keep up supplies to its defense forces and its industries.

Sees Rise in Canadian Exports to Germany in '39

QUEBEC (CP)—Larger exports to Germany next year "than ever before" are predicted by J. C. McGillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Germany.

Here to confer with Quebec Government officials on the Province's eel shipments abroad, Mr. McGillivray told reporters the "more Canada will take of German goods, the more Germany will open her doors to Canadian products."

Since 1934, he said, value of Canadian exports to Germany had climbed from $5,000,000 annually to $12,000,000.

Produce Market May Trade In Soy Bean Oil Futures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange has appointed a committee to report on the possibility of trading in soy bean oil futures, Robert F. Straub, President of the Exchange, announced.

The production and usage of this commodity is on the increase and the oil is closely related to cottonseed oil, which is now traded in on the Exchange, Mr. Straub said.

Auto Production For Year Totals 2,704,992 Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The automobile industry produced a total of 2,704,992 motor vehicles during the model year ended September 30, according to Alfred Reeves, Vice-President and General Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

This figure represents factory sales in United States and Canadian plants. Of this total 2,130,214 were passenger cars and 574,778 motor trucks, commercial vehicles representing 21 per cent of the total as against 18 per cent last year.

"The total is well above the depression years," Mr. Reeves said, "exceeding the low of 1932 by almost 1,250,000 units, or 82 per cent, although it represents a decline from the corresponding twelve months last year of 47 per cent.

Wholesale Value of Production

"The wholesale value of passenger cars sold by factories in the United States and the neighboring Dominion is estimated at $1,310,000,000; the value of trucks at $373,600,000. This brings the total wholesale value of the year's operations to $1,683,600,000.

By adding to the value of cars and trucks the sum of $950,285,000, representing the wholesale value of parts, accessories and tires for replacement and service equipment, the total value of motor vehicles, accessories, service equipment and replacements of parts and tires comes to $2,633,885,000."

World registration of motor vehicles is now computed by the association at 41,500,000 cars and trucks, of which 70 per cent are in the United States. Registrations in the United States are set at a total of 28,800,000, of which 24,600,000 are passenger cars and 4,200,000 are trucks.

The current registration estimates are slightly below the totals recorded at the end of 1937. Some old cars were not re-registered and others were scrapped. This shrinkage of 900,000 vehicles is computed by formulas which have proved reliable in the past, Mr. Reeves added.

"With motor vehicle user taxes amounting to $1,585,000,000," he said, "the motor vehicle user is now carrying 14 per cent of the total tax burden derived from Federal, State and local sources.

"Employment in automobile, body and parts factories averaged 337,000 this year, compared with 517,000 in 1937, when the industry was operating at near-record level. Wages, in terms of the average weekly pay roll, totaled $9,200,000 this year, compared with $15,500,000 last year. In terms of individual wages of men employed this decline was only about 10 per cent."

Outside Sales 20 Per Cent of Total

The number if American motor vehicles sold outside the United States during the year ended in September reached a total of 538,500 units, or 20 per cent of the total, compared with 620,000, or 12 per cent of the total in the same 1937 period. The value of motor vehicles, parts and tires exported from the United States and Canada this year is estimated at $356,100,000.

"To serve the daily need of the 29,000,000 motor mileage consumer users in the United States," Mr. Reeves concluded, "there are now more than 95,500 retail outlets for sale and maintenance of vehicles. Car and truck dealers total 43,789. There are 92,673 repair shops distributed throughout the country, many of them maintained by automobile dealers. Retail gasoline outlets number 380,000."

I. T. & T. Gains Stations

NEW YORK—Telephone operating companies of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in eight countries report gains of more than 53,000 telephones in the first nine months of 1938 compared with a gain of approximately 47,000 in the same period last year. All major companies reported gains with the systems in Argentina, Rumania, Chile, and Shanghai, China, showing the largest increases.

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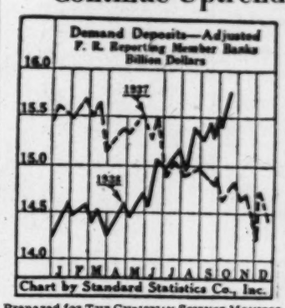

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Demand deposits in Federal Reserve reporting member banks went above the 1937 total in July and the trend has continued to date. Deposits are now at the highest point of the past two years.

Vastness of Federal Deficit Illustrated By Vivid Comparison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The estimated Federal deficit for the year 1939 is $133,000,000 higher than the total amount of money spent by the Government from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War, according to estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board today. The total estimated Federal deficit for 1939 is $3,985,000,000, while the Government spent only $3,852,000,000 from its establishment through 1864, the report adds.

As another example of the vastness of the deficit, the report says that for the nine years from 1931 to 1939 it was nearly $300,000,000 greater than Federal expenditures for the 125 years from 1789 to 1913.

"In other words," it adds, "since 1931 our Government has incurred a greater deficit—$24,814,000,000—than it was able to spend in all the years up to the part of the World War, a sum of $24,522,000,000.

"The deficit for two months in modern times, July and August, 1938, is $40,000,000 greater than the average amount spent per year during the period 1900-1919."

Gypsum Registers Stock Offering

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, N. Y., filed registration statements with the Securities Commission for securities to be used in financing a new plant at New York City and for redemption of outstanding securities.

The new plant, estimated to cost $900,000, will turn out gypsum boards.

The registration statements covered 60,000 shares of no par value $4.50 convertible cumulative preferred stock and 100,000 shares of common stock.

The common stock is to be offered to employees and officers under a purchase plan adopted October 25. Most of the proceeds of the new preferred stock will be used for redemption of outstanding shares of the seven per cent and five per cent preferred stocks.

Estimated Cotton Output for 1938 12,137,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast cotton production this year of 12,137,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A month ago 12,212,000 bales were indicated. Production last year was 18,946,000 bales—a record crop—and average production for the ten years, 1927-36, was 13,201,000 bales.

The Census Bureau reported 10,124,708 running bales, counting round as half bales, of this year's growth had been ginned prior to Nov. 1, compared with 13,160,423 bales a year ago, and 9,882,530 bales two years ago.

Indicated production this year is 219.7 pounds to the acre, compared with 266.9 pounds last year, and 179.8 pounds, the ten-year average.

The indicated acre yield and indicated total production, by states, follow:

Missouri 415 pounds per acre, and production 340,000 bales; Virginia 193 and 17,000, North Carolina 225 and 425,000, South Carolina 243 and 665,000, Georgia 197 and 866,000, Florida 141 and 26,000.

Tennessee 296 and 500,000, Alabama 238 and 1,085,000, Mississippi 305 and 1,710,000, Arkansas 269 and 1,370,000, Louisiana 265 and 685,000, Oklahoma 149 and 575,000.

Texas 154 and 3,125,000, New Mexico 444 and 103,000, Arizona 445 and 197,000, California 581 and 430,000, all other states 350 and 18,000. Lower California (Old Mexico) 224 and 44,000 (latter not included in United States or California totals).

Bonds Record Gain In Value Over 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business Oct. 31, on the average, were a shade higher than at the corresponding time last year, a report of the New York Stock Exchange showed.

As of Oct. 31, the par value of the 1,376 listed issues was $50,224,879,869, with a market value of $45,539,193,999, or an average price per issue of $90.67.

As of the corresponding time a year ago, the number of issues was the same, with a par value of $47,264,366,806 and a market value of $42,591,139,774, or an average price per issue of $90.11.

At the close of business Sept. 30, there were 1,380 issues, with a par value of $50,330,816,368 and a market value of $44,836,709,442, or an average price per issue of $89.08.

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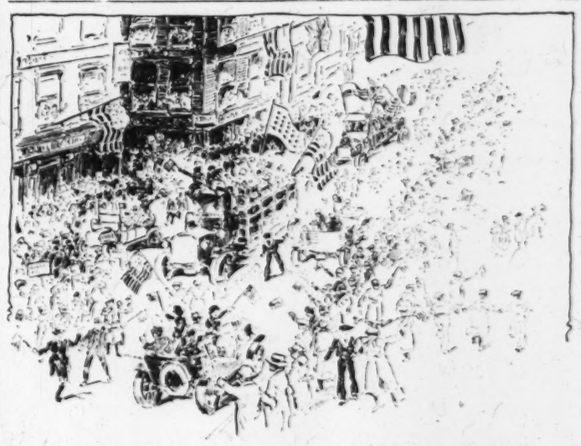

Celebration in Boston—a scene duplicated in many American cities
(From The Christian Science Monitor, November 12, 1918)

they celebrated . . .
twenty years ago

News of the armistice which brought an end to fighting in the Great War was received joyously the world over. People danced in the streets — while on the battle-fronts war-weary soldiers cast aside their arms and turned homeward.

Today, twenty years later, The Christian Science Monitor, which in 1918 reported the armistice and its attendant celebrations, continues to report events that mark the progress of truth.

Not only do the Monitor's news columns carry news that breaks down international barriers, but a vital part is played by its advertising columns, in which more than 24,000 advertisers present their business messages during the year.

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Prices on Cloth Yield Somewhat; Business Is Fair

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Producers of cotton gray goods yielded this week to some of the buying pressure they have been subjected to for three or four weeks and accepted quantity business on some of the standard print cloth constructions at prices an eighth below what hitherto had been considered the general market.

Price shading had previously been registered very consistently for several weeks and even the less popular mills had turned down large orders offered fractionally below their quoted. Finding their goods piling up faster than they had expected, several of the lairger producers suddenly weakened this week but only on orders for quick delivery.

Sales aggregating about half the current week's output of the looms were made in a comparatively few quarters, but these were sufficient to materially weaken the entire print cloth price structure.

Some Prices Hold

Some of the preferred sources, however, refused to meet the lower prices, and in a few instances they were able to put through business for deliveries 30 to 60 days ahead at an eighth to a quarter of a cent higher.

Standard 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares proved to be one of the constructions under heavy pressure. This type of goods has been selling for several weeks at 6⅜ cents. Several million yards of it sold this week for 6¼ cents.

On the 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s there were sales at 5⅜ cents, and later at 5¼ cents.

Drills and broken twills were taken in liberal quantities, with makers of artificial leather and other coated fabrics figuring very largely in the buying.

There was considerable activity in sheetings which showed price firmness. Bag people again figured as heavy purchasers, both in sheetings and in osnaburgs.

Carded broadcloths have been moving in fairly liberal quantities, but prices have not changed very much. The 5-yard, 80x60s again sold at 5 cents, and the 4.10-yard, 100x60s moved at 6½ cents, after all efforts of buyers to shade that figure had failed.

Combed broadcloths were rather quiet during the week and combed lawns have been inactive.

Demand for Organdies

Demand for organdies was reported, however, and some sales were put through on a basis of 4½ cents for 11 yard 68x56s. Good interest in voiles was also reported, with medium twist 50x52s moving at 5 cents. The price for January shipments of slack twist was 4⅞ cents.

Carded gabardine were in demand and prices on them were stiff for nearby deliveries.

In the fancy goods section there has been a return of the demand for hop-sacking and premiums were paid for certain popular makes of this type of goods. Certain corrections in the weave of this fabric have been made to overcome objections to slippage.

Activity in rayon fabrics included some business on lining twills, occasional trading in Faille taffetas, scattered dealing in satins, and spasmodic activity in spun rayons of various types.

Dividend Declarations

Resumed

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Clark Equip	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Pit Oil & Gas Co	10c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Final				
Coca-Cola Intl	$21.40	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Rhodesian Selection Trust	9 pence	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 1
Do A D R	12c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Accumulated				
Ca Car & Fdry pf	44c	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 23
Corman & Co A	$1.50	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Chicago Cp #3 pf	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Gr Min Pw Cp 3⅜ pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Increased				
Gen Motors	75c	..	Dec. 12	Nov. 17
Liquidating				
Equity Shares	$1	..	Nov. 29	Nov. 17
Reybarn, Inc	$2.50	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Extra				
Empire Cap Cp A 2½c		..	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Regular				
Am Bus Shrs, Inc	6c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Am Gas & El	35c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Birmingham Wtr Wks 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Butler Wtr Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
City of New Castle Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Clark Equipment Co 8 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Coca-Cola A	$1.50	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Coca Cola Intl A	$3	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Collins & Aikman	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Do 5½% conv pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Continental Oil	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 2
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co Ltd	$3	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Dayton P&L pf	$1.12½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Diversified Inv Fund, Inc (Detroit, Mich) cl A	4c	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 5
Eastern Ut Assoc	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
E St Louis & Interurb Wat C 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
E St. Louis & Interurb Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Empire Capital Corp cl A	10c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Equity Fund Inc	5c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Federal Compress & Warehouse Co	40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
First Nat Bank (Media, Pa.)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Gen MotCp $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Golden Cycle Corp	$1	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 26
Hat-Walker R pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 6
Huntington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Intl Nickel (Can)	50c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Kobacker Strs pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Leslie Salt Co	62½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Lexington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Life & Casualty Ins Co of Tenn	13c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mt. Diablo Oil Mining & Development Co	1c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Muncie Water Works Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
New Mexico Gas Co	10c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
Do 6% conv pf	$1.50	S	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
No Pa Pr & L	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Ohio Oil pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Paymstr Consol Mines Ltd	1c	..	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Penn State Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Reinhardt Brey Co Ltd	15c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Roxy Thea pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
St Joseph Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Standard Oil (Ind.)	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Terre Haute Water Works Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Trust Shares of America registered	7c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do coupon	7c	..	Nov. 15	..
Walker (H.) Good Wor	$1	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Do Wor pf	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Williamsport Water Co	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:30

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	107.11	107.11	107.11
15 3¼s '46-44	109.25	109.25	109.25
10 4s '54-44	114.11	114.11	114.11
1 2¾s '47-45	106.30	106.30	106.30
8 2½s '45	106.7	106.4	106.7
2 3¾s '56-46	113.6	113.6	113.6
1 3s '48-46	108.11	108.11	108.11
1 4¼s '52-47	118.29	118.29	118.29
1 2¾s '51-48	105.15	105.15	105.15
2 2½s '53-49	102.13	102.9	102.13
68 2½s '52-50	102.13	102.13	102.13
40 2¾s '54-51	104	103.28	103.30
26 3s '55-51	106.31	106.28	106.30
29 2¾s '60-55	104.14	104.10	104.10
88 2¾s '63-58	102.24	102.21	102.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-42	105.4	105.4	105.4

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s '49-39	102.18	102.15	102.17
4 2¼s '44-42	104.10	104.10	104.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¾	100½	100½
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Alleghany 5s '49	74⅝	74	74½
31 Alleghany 5s'50 st	39	38⅜	39
4 Alleghany 5s'50 adj	104	104	104
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	94¼	94¼	94¼
37 Allis Chalm 4s'52	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
29 Am & For P5s 2030	55½	55	55
2 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103⅞	103½	103½
2 Am Int 5½s'49	101	101	101
19 Am T&T 5½s'43	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
110 Am T&T 3¾s '66	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
10 Am T&T 3¼s'61	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
3 Am T Fdr cv '50	113	112	113
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	103	103	103
28 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98⅜	98⅜
4 Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
119 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106	106½
22 AT&SF a) 4s '95 st	91	90	91
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-95	92	92	92
19 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	86	86	86
1 AT&SF 4½s '62 C-A	106	106	106
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	20¼	20¼	20¼
41 AC Line 1st 4s '52	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
4 ACL cit 4s '52	67½	67⅜	67⅜
3 A C Line 4½s '64	69¼	68¾	69¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34¼	34¼	34¼
21 B&O rfg 6s '95	22⅜	22	22¼
39 B&O 1st 5s '48	52	50¾	51
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21½	21½
49 B&O 5s '96 P	22½	22	22
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	22	21½	21½
81 B&O cv 4½s '60	15⅞	15½	15¾
68 B&O 4s '48	50⅜	49⅞	50
8 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	43½	42	43½
29 B&O 5s '50 SW	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
1 B&O 4s '59 TC	36½	36½	36½
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128⅞	128¾	128¾
20 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105½	105½
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100	100	100
94 Beth Stl 3⅜s '52	100	99⅛	99¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	30	29½	29½
2 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 JJ	28	28	28
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	31½	31½	31½
10 Bos & NY Airl 4s '55	9	8½	9
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
226 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	74⅞	74	74¼
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	82	80½	82
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	78½	78⅛	78½
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97	97	97
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109½	109½	109½
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28⅜	28½	28½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55½	55½	55½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94	94	94
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
19 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
3 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 Can Pac 4s perp	82	81¾	82
5 Caro C&O 6s '52	105	105	105
4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92½	92	92
5 Cen Foundries 1st	110	110	110
18 Cen Of Ga 5½s '59	6¾	6¼	6¾
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6¾	6¾	6¾
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12	11½	12
10 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen NYPow 3¾s '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	58¾	58¾	58¾
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75	74¾	75
12 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	27½	27	27½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 C&O 4½s '92	119½	119½	119½
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	97	96½	97
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	96¾	97
17 Chi & Alon 3s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
20 CB&Q 4½s '77	90¼	90¼	90½
20 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	98⅝	99¼
4 CB&Q Ill '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15½	15⅜	15½
64 Chic G Wes 4s '59	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
5 Chi I&L 4s '47	13¾	13¾	13¾
51 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11¾	10⅞	11⅜
128 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	4
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89	28¼	28¼	28¼
17 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	29	28½	28¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	28½	28½	28½
1 Chi&NW 4s '49	18¼	18½	18½
19 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11¼	11	11
24 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	5¾	5¾
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10¼	9⅞	10¼
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10¼	9¾	10¼
10 Chi&NW 4s '87	16½	16½	16½
3 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	9	8¼	8¾
3 CRI&P 4s '88	18	17	17
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7½	7½
2 Ch Un Sta 4s ctf '63 D	108½	108¼	108½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	106	106
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'51	101½	101½	101½
15 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
17 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
1 Choc Okl&G 5s '52	17	17	17
22 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108	107⅞	108
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59⅞	60
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108¼	108½
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	83½	83½	83½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87¾	87	87
10 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79¾	79	79¾
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Col F&I 5s '42	100	100	100
20 Col F&I 5s '70	61	60⅞	61
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	96	95	96
35 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96	95½	96
34 Colmbia G 5s '61	94⅝	93¾	94⅝
6 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	103¼	103⅛	103¼
17 Coml Cred 2¾s'42	103	102¾	102¾
29 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106⅝	106¾	106½
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
36 Comw Ed 3½s '58	108⅝	108½	108½
6 Comw Ed 3¾s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
52 Com Ed cv 2¾s'53 nw	108¾	108¼	108¼
6 Conn Riv Pw 3¼s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
53 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 Con Edis 3½s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Con Edis 3½s'56	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
27 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¾	107¼	107¾
9 Consum Pow 3½s '66	105¾	104¾	105¾
10 Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
2 Crown Will 6s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Cuba No y 5½s '42	35½	34⅝	35½
1 Cuba R R 5s '42	4	4	4
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
38 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57¾	56¾	57¾
7 D G & E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
18 D&RG 4s '36	13¾	13¾	13¾
21 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	6½	6½	6½
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	112¾	113
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
1 DulMissabe&I 4½s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 E TennVa&Ga 5s'56	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
3 ElPaso NatGas4½s'51	105¼	105	105¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13¾	14
37 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13½	14
17 Erie rfg 5s '95	14	13¾	14
1 Fed Lt&Pr 4s'96	27	27	27
7 FbanksMorse4s'56	106	106	106
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	101	101	101
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42st	99	99	99
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9½	9⅜	9½
4 Fla E Cst 5½s '74 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Fond J&G2-4s '82 fld	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
17 Gen Mot Accept 3s46	106¼	106	106
1 GenMotAccept3¼s51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69¼	69	69¼
25 Good'rich 4½s '56	99¼	99¼	99½
24 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
22 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96	96	96
90 Gt Nor 5s '73	99	99⅜	99
11 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	85	84⅝	85
21 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	98¾	98⅝	98⅞
39 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97⅝	96⅞	97⅜
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88	87½	88
4 Gt Nor 5s '96 F	74⅞	74	74⅞
3 G Bay & W deb B	7	7	7
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108	107⅞	107⅞
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	72½	72½	72½
4 Hous OilTex 5½s40	101⅝	101½	101½
41 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	36	35	36
18 Hud & Man 1st rfg 5s57	49	48½	49
17 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	13⅞	13⅞
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111	111	111
16 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	51	51
39 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56½	55½	56
21 Ill Cen 4½s '66	48½	47½	48½
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	62½	62½	62½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	54¼	53¾	54¼
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50	49½	50
62 Interb R Td 7s 32	62⅞	61½	62⅞
11 Interb R Tr 4s '32	38¾	37½	38½
72 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	67	66½	66⅞
37 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80	79¼	80
24 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55	51½	55
27 Int Paper 6s '55	90	89¼	90
1 IntRys C Am 5s '72	84	84	84
13 Int T&T 5½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
28 Int T&T 4½s '52	67⅞	67¼	67¼
19 Int T&T 5s '55	71¾	71	71
7 James F&Clea 4s '50	58	58	58
56 KCPtS&Mem 4s '36	35⅞	33¾	35⅞
15 KCPtS&M 4s '36 ct	32⅞	30	32⅞
9 KC Sout 5s '50	69¾	69	69¾
172 KC South 3s '50	70	70	70
5 KC Term 4s '60	107½	107¼	107½
4 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	97	97	97
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103½	103¼
2 Kresge Found 3½s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 LacGas 5½s '53	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	81½	81½	81⅞
12 Laclede Nt Inc 7s	32	31½	31½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	89½	89½	89½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	27¾	27¾	27¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24¾	24¼	24¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	24½	24½	24½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003	24	24	24
1 Lex&E 5s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	126	126	126
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	110½	110½	110½
7 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102	102
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
14 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82¾	82½	82¾
17 Lou&N 5s 2003B	97½	97	97½
29 Louis&N un 4s '40	100¾	100½	100½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	43	43	43
6 Manati Sug 4s '57	34⅝	33¾	34¼
61 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	33¾	33¾
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33	32½	32½
8 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	20	19⅞	20
2 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	104	103½	103½
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
2 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	15½	15½	15½
1 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	16½	16½	16½
1 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	2	2	2
1 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '78	66½	66½	66½
45 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	9	8	8
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
34 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18⅜	17¾	18⅜
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4½	4½
26 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¾	19½	19¾
79 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅞	19½	19½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	19	19	19
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
16 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19⅞	19½	19½
44 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	19¾	19⅞
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6	6¼
7 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33⅛	33¾
8 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	28¾	28½	28½
10 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99	98¾	99
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	55¼	55¼	55¼
15 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	51	50⅞	51
8 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	55¼	54½	54½
63 Mount St T & T3¼s'68	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
11 Nassau El 4s '51	35½	34½	35½
18 NatDairy 3¾s51ww	104	103⅝	103⅝
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	106	105¾	106
14 Natl Steel 4s 65	108⅛	108	108
3 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s 61B	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	101¾	101½	101½
8 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	101	100¾	100¾
6 N Or1 Term 4s 53	22⅜	22¼	22¼
4 NOTex&M5½s 54	35	35	35
4 NO Tex &M 5s 54B	35	35	35
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¾	64¼	64¾
57 NYC 4½s 2013A	59	58½	58½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	68⅝	68	68⅝
5 NYC 3¾s 46	77	77	77
11 NYC 3½s 52	68	67⅞	68
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58⅞	58½	58⅞
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	64	64	64
75 NY Chi &St L 5s 37	99	98	99
23 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	57½	56⅜	57½
147 NY Ch StL 4½s 78	50½	49½	50½
12 NY Ch &StL 4s 46	72½	71¾	72½
8 NY Conn 4½s 53	103	103	103
7 NY Lock Co 4s 51	59½	59½	59½
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 NY G El H&P 4s'49	115¼	115¼	115¼
13 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 NYNH&H clt 6 '40	24	24	24
6 NYNH&H 4½s'67	15¼	15	15¼
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8¾	8¾	8¾
19 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	109¼	109	109
8 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	96	96	96
18 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	17½	17⅜	17½
32 Norf Sou 5s '61A	19½	18	19
2 Norf&W 4s '96	118½	118½	118½
2 Nor Am Co 5s'61	106	106	106
8 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	105¼	104¾	105¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103¾	103¾	103¾
28 Nor Pac 6s 204 7	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60	59¾	60
12 Nor Pac 4s'97	84½	84	84½
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	106¼	105¾	106¼
2 Ogden&L Cm 4s'48 st	51¼	51¼	51¼
15 Ohio Ed 4s'67	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Ohio Ed 4s'6b	106	105⅞	106
38 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	101	100¾	101
2 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	107	107	107
6 Okla G&E 4s'46	103½	103½	103¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	114	114	114
32 Or-Wsh RR&N 4'61	103½	103¼	103½
34 Otis Steel 4½s'62	76	75	76
41 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	104½	104¾	104½
36 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	108	107¾	108
29 Pac Gas&El 4s'68	111	110¾	111
2 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	61½	61½	61½
1 Para Pict 6s'55	99	99	99
5 Pen Co 4s'52 E	100	100	100

Grange Turns to Self-Help As Opposed to Federal Aid

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—While the Grange, oldest of the big farm organizations, is not saying, "I told you so," regarding the so-called "corn belt revolt" against the Government's crop control policy, still delegates meeting here today on their way to the annual convention of the rural fraternity in Portland, Ore., feel that they are in a better position than they have been for several years to offer advice on a national farm program.

Their warnings against the use of compulsion in crop control, they say, have proved justified in the light of events. These warnings were implied in the resolutions adopted at the last annual Grange convention, when delegates went on record as opposed "either to immediate or eventual regimentation of the farmers," and expressed approval of soil conservation but deplored its use as a means for controlling production.

Now, on their way by special train to Portland, Grangers are discussing how to retain what they regard as the helpful features of the AAA, but to get that act modified so that the farmer can regain some of the freedom they believe he has lost.

Warning Sounded

To put their position in the words of one well-informed member: "The Grange is not unfriendly to the Administration's good intentions, but it is in the position of having sounded warnings, some of them unheeded, and now seeing some expected results.

"The farm program has not proved the success the Administration hoped it would be. There is no doubt that the Grange, at its meeting in Portland next week, will recommend changes. I doubt if it will waste time criticizing the Administration. Rather it may be expected to recognize the good parts of the Administration's program and then go on with definite suggestions for changes."

The Grange is usually classified as the most conservative of the three leading farm organizations, but its own members do not accept this label. They believe the 72-year-old farm fraternity, by far the oldest of American farmers' associations, is right now "going liberal," meaning, that it is adopting progressive policies.

Definition of Terms

Much depends, of course, on what these terms mean to the individual. But it is certain that the Grange is not conservative in the sense that it is trying to bring back any legendary "good old days." It is open-minded toward new farm measures that will encourage the meeting of new problems, but it is opposed in the main to government-control.

"Recent experiences with crop control have had the result of giving farmers more desire to do the job themselves," said Louis J. Taber, national Master of the Grange, in an interview.

"They are coming to have more faith in self-help, less in government help."

Under the heading of "self-help" come various forms of co-operative marketing. In this field, the Granges of the Pacific northwest, host to this year's convention, have been leaders, and the excursion to the coast is expected to increase the interest of members in co-operative business activities for farmers.

Co-operation Stressed

"Throughout the entire Grange field no section has shown greater membership growth in the past five years than the four states of the Pacific northwest," said Charles M. Gardner, a national Grange official. "These states have all embarked upon various co-operative insurance and other business projects which have attained remarkable success and which are leading the way in practical farm co-operation."

In the Northwest, Grange members have a reputation among political observers for being liberal in their views. They are said to help elect candidates who favor projects for cheaper power and other policies which could not be called conservative. Holding the convention in this area, then, is expected to have some influence in pushing the Grange farther along this path.

Mr. Taber, who has been national master for an unprecedented term—15 years—and who has traveled about the country among the Grangers some 64,000 miles since the last annual convention, is convinced that farmers who belong to his organization are looking to measures other than crop regulation for economic adjustments.

Farm Chemurgy

Among measures he finds them favoring is farm chemurgy—the developing of new industrial uses for farm products of which there is now a surplus. One of the things in the present AAA that Mr. Taber heartily approves is the big appropriation for research laboratories, which, he thinks, may eventually find outlets for farm products, and thus make benefit payments to farmers unnecessary.

Then there is the approach to farm relief through increasing consumption.

"The greatest mistake that America has made," holds this farm chief, "is that of thinking too much about balancing production and not enough about increasing the capacity of the American people to consume."

But there are some fields in which Grangers would like to see the Government exercise more rather than less control. Some Grangers—not all, of course—think that Washington could do more to regulate the currency and thus give the farmer a dollar of more stable debt-paying power. The Indiana Grange, at its recent State meeting, heard Frank E. Gannett, New York State newspaper publisher, urge the establishment of a monetary "supreme court" for this purpose. Mr. Taber has not been saying much about the currency problem; his only comment when asked about the Grangers' attitude toward it was that they are showing increased interest.

But on the subject of controlling agricultural imports for the protection of the American farmer he was outspoken. His slogan is "the American market for the American farmer."

"I'm old fashioned," he told the Indiana Grangers at their recent meeting, "but it just doesn't make good sense, in my opinion, to curtail production at home and permit importations from abroad."

Nothing distresses Mr. Taber more than to see some good American housewife take down from her pantry shelf a can of ham which, unknown to her, contains meat imported from some foreign shore. If she were to serve it to him, the chances are that he would go vegetarian for that meal. He is convinced that leniency on the part of our Government regarding foreign meat and grain importations is in some measure responsible for the surplus problem.

This is the way he states the Grange attitude on this subject:

"The Grange is opposed to the importation of any commodity from any place in the world if the net result of that importation is to increase either the idle acres or the idle men in America. . . . Let us be just to the American people before we are generous to the rest of the world."

World Trade

In another recent talk, Mr. Taber said, "The Grange supports every proper step for the restoration of world trade, but we believe in facing these problems in a realistic manner. If we are to continue making reciprocal trade agreements, we must abrogate our unconditional most-favored-nation treaties and have all treaties ratified by the U. S. Senate before adoption. Placing too much reliance upon foreign trade in a time of world unrest is to pursue a policy of doubtful wisdom."

In regard to products for which American agriculture must find an export market, the Grange continues to favor the export-debenture plan, as it has for years.

These are some of the things the Grange advocates and which it is likely to continue to advocate again in convention this year. But one thing is sure, if the Grange follows its traditional policy it will not pin its hopes to any one farm remedy.

"The history of farm organizations proves conclusively," Mr. Taber said, "that there is no one road nor a single-track method of solving farm problems or curing rural ills.

"Just as a man cannot live by bread alone, so the greatest lesson learned by the Grange in 72 years is that the fact that there must be a broad and sound national program for agriculture. During the nine days of its sessions in Portland it will seek to develop such a program."

Self-Reliance

Through these and other Grange talks this fall has run the note of self-reliance. Sometimes it is sounded in the language of the farm, "Quit hanging back in the breeches; get into the collar." Again, it is heard in modern figures of speech: "Whenever we quit waiting for the State or the Federal Government to do things for us and begin to do them ourselves, we will find abundant gasoline in the engine of prosperity for full steam ahead. Our land needs, more than anything else, a moral and spiritual recovery."

Growth of the Grange as a farm organization during the last year indicates that its farm philosophy is gaining in favor, its leaders declare.

On the way to Portland, Grange delegates plan to make a stop at Missoula, Mont. (Nov. 12) to unite with their national officers in instituting the new Grange of that state, 36th state unit in the national organization. The day before, Armistice day, they will pause on their journey to assist in the dedication, at Elk River, Minn., of the homestead of the Grange founder, Oliver Hudson Kelley.

Grange Asks Liquor Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, N. C.—The North Carolina Grange, in its annual convention, held here, adopted a resolution calling on the General Assembly to "stop the legal sale of liquor, in accordance with the expressed wishes of our people."

Where the Grange Functions

Armstrong Roberts; J. C. Allen; Orville Logan Snider; Nesmith; Wide World; J. W. McManigal

Down on the Farm

A cross-section of American agriculture is offered in this strip of pictures depicting the rural scene in all its phases.

Connally Urges U. S. To Build Biggest Navy

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Senator Connally (D) of Texas, said Nov. 8 the United States should build the "biggest, most powerful navy in the world" as insurance for peace.

"If we had the world's best navy no power would dare attack the shores of the United States," he said.

Force of Gambling Law Found To Depend on Will of People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Do the people of Illinois want the law which makes gambling outside specified race tracks illegal, enforced, or not? The effectiveness of the law, it now appears, depends on the answer to this question, rather than on ability to apprehend and bring to trial those who break it.

For some time, especially during the past two years, the police have regularly raided so-called "bookies," illegal establishments outside the tracks which handle bets on the races. Just as regularly those arrested have been released, either for lack of evidence or lack of a proper search warrant. The police, it is declared, have tried in every way possible, often according to direct or implied suggestions of the Court, to make their raids and arrests legal and effective. The dismissals, sometimes hundreds in one day, have continued, however, and it was not until an alleged "foolproof" case was built up recently that it was possible to bring one charged with violation of the law to trial.

In this case the raid was made, it was maintained, and not denied in court, properly. The police said the defendant, Armando Dalfino, accepted a bet from them, and they offered tickets and racing cards as evidence. They asserted that they carried necessary warrants. The prosecutor's office held that it had built up a perfect case of evidence.

The defense attorney, however, pleaded his case chiefly on the basis of the popularity of the law itself.

"The gambling law," he said, "is discriminatory between individuals. We can't have one law for the rich and one for the poor. The working man, the man in overalls, has just as much sporting blood as a rich man. But he can't afford to go to a track and pay a big admission fee. He must go into his own neighborhood establishment. The gambling law cannot be enforced. It was never intended that it be enforced. Let the Legislature wake up and pass new laws."

The jury, after deliberation of one hour and 15 minutes, acquitted the defendant.

Despite this setback, the State's Attorney's office says that another similar test case will be tried soon. The situation is not without political ramifications, much of it intraparty. The Police Department, and the judges in the "racket court" before whom these cases are brought, are part of the Kelly-Nash Chicago Democratic machine. One municipal judge, Edward B. Casey, a Republican, has charged openly that the failure of the courts to eliminate gambling is due to the influence of the Democratic machine.

Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney, who with Gov. Henry Horner has headed a partially successful movement within the Party to oust the Kelly group, has also charged the machine and its members on the judiciary with obstructing his efforts to drive out gambling in Chicago. His office at first conducted raids on the same basis as the police, bringing in alleged operators of handbooks, only to have them immediately dismissed for lack of a warrant or proper evidence. Mr. Courtney has in recent months taken things into his own hands and conducted a series of ax raids on handbooks. So far, nearly 600 such places have been demolished by his squad of huskies. It is his contention that gambling will, by this method, at least be driven to cover and will be lessened. He claims immunity from damage complaints as a result of destruction of property on the basis of opinions from the State Attorney General that property used for gambling has no legal right and can be confiscated or destroyed without fear of the law.

Though this process has been protested, none have yet ventured to attempt legal proceedings against the State's Attorney's office; and the volume of gambling, it is agreed, has meanwhile been substantially reduced.

Merchants in quarters where gambling places formerly flourished report that more money is coming into their tills, much of it from housewives who formerly were using it to bet on the horses.

Some observers note that there is considerable opinion on the side of those who question the discriminatory nature of the gambling laws. They hold, though, that rather than let everyone gamble, just because a few are allowed to at the tracks, the law should be changed so that gambling is outlawed even at the tracks.

There will be no immediate opportunity for citizens of the State to decide the question by vote, but those interested in impartial application and enforcement of the law hold that public opinion must be brought to bear in such a way that cases against violators may be decided on the basis of the law as it stands.

Old Williamsburg Gets Modern Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and affiliated organizations, has announced that the new unit now under construction for Williamsburg Taverns and Ordinaries, Inc., would be named Williamsburg Lodge.

Construction of the lodge and its first residence hall is well advanced, and, according to present specifications, these buildings will be in operation early in the spring of 1939.

The lodge, and first residence hall, has been designated to provide rooms and meals in the lower price ranges. In planning these structures economy of operation and maintenance and volume patronage were among chief consideration. The new buildings will not be identified with the period design of restored or reconstructed buildings in Williamsburg, but they will be built and equipped to maintain service in keeping with standards of the Restoration.

Club of All Nations Thrives in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—This city has an unusual organization, the Club of All Nations, composed of natives from various countries residing in Birmingham.

The Club has two purposes: promotion of international peace and civic progress at home. It is nondenominational, nonsectarian and nonpolitical. Although in some cases their relatives may be at war in their native lands they meet in friendliness in Birmingham and work together sympathetically for world peace.

The Club was founded in 1931 by Ralph Law Russell, a graduate of the University of Virginia, a Mason, a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, and the only American member of the Club. Other clubs are being organized in Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Memphis, Dallas, and Oklahoma City.

All kinds of persons go to make up the Club—professors, chemists, metalographists, tailors, bakers, engineers, salesmen, authors, plumbers, musicians, merchants, hotelmen, and restaurateurs.

Alabama Women Help Farms by Curb Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Farm women of Alabama are pointing the way to a better farm income through 15 curb markets established by their efforts in the State.

Home Demonstration women have been working on curb markets for years, but results were particularly noticeable this year. Sales at the markets during September alone netted $29,799.46 to farmers. The markets are located at Athens, Auburn, Decatur, Dothan, Eufaula, Florence, Gadsden, Greensboro, Mobile, Montgomery, Roanoke, Selma, Troy, Tuscaloosa, and Tuskegee.

Farmers find that most of the products which they sell in these markets are surpluses which otherwise might have gone to waste. City housewives find the surb market an excellent place to get fresh vegetables, eggs, butter, and a host of other food products, said Miss Helen Johnston, State Home Demonstration Agent. The markets are maintained on the days they open by alternate groups of club women.

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Let
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on Your
Plumbing and Heating
"Jobbing a Specialty"
14 HOLLYWOOD PLAZA Tel. OR 3-4038

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7134

We are preparing cars for winter driving—yours?
E. H. VANDIVER
38 N. Arlington Ave., OR. 4-9571

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7378

Greater Values at
BERNARD'S
Women and Children Shop
8TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
530-32 Main Street

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6301

V. C. HAT SHOP
MILLINERY
$1 and up
HOSIERY
69c and up
330 Morris Ave. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ENGLEWOOD

BOOKS GIFTS
Greeting Cards Circulating Library
(Join Free—10c for 2 Days)
Plaza Book and Gift Shop
9 No. Dean St., Englewood, N. J.
EN. 3-4456

SEE NEXT PAGE

REMEMBER
OXO
FOR CHILLY EVENINGS
OXO, 261 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

FLOWERS
Speak a Message
• FOR ANNIVERSARIES, BIRTHDAYS, ANY TIME WHAT OTHER GIFT EXPRESSES SO MUCH
Telegraphed Anywhere
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

GIVING A PARTY?
YOU MAY NEED
BEVERAGES
FLORISTS · BAKERS
GROCERS · MARKETS
CLEANERS & DYERS
FIND THEM IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD
(Continued)

JOHN COLVEN
48 NORTH DEAN STREET
The Cleaner for Your Better Things
We Call and Deliver
Englewood 3-5285

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Cleaners & Dyers
TAILORING
All Cleaning Done at Premises
Home of
Quality, Economy and Service
99 BAKER ST. SO. 2-4486

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. S. O. 2-7925

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Miracle Whip Salad Dressing Quart Jars 41c
Royal Scarlet Pure Grape Jelly 2-lb. Jars, 2 Jars 49c
Sanka Coffee 45c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware Housewares
Paints
Sporting Goods
"Savory" Roasters
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

CALL MONT. 2-9400
OR MONT. 2-9401
KAUFMAN'S DRUG STORES
Agents for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
DOROTHY GRAY
OLD SPICE—EARLY AMERICAN
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER
and Others
Abbotts Deluxe Ice Cream
Free Delivery

J. BROWN
Furrier
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266

Radio Service Bureau
S. G. HOLBROOK, Prop.
(Member of Radio Manufacturers Service)
All Makes of Radios Repaired, Serviced
OPEN EVENINGS
Let Us Repair and Service Your Radio
6 Midland Ave., Montclair M-2-4360

Personal Christmas Cards
We Urge You to Make Your Selection Soon
MADISON'S
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR
Delicious Cakes, Pies
Ice Creams, Confections
MARKER'S
594 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Custom Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES
Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

CALL MO. 2-4048
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
For Radio and Battery Service
4 So. Willow St., Montclair

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

FRIEDA
presents for Fall her most distinguished Collections of Millinery, outstanding for quality, workmanship and precise styling.
7 SOUTH PARK STREET

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS is the home of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, MUSETTE, MINIPIANO, HARDMAN and many others—HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Branches: Paterson, Plainfield, and Scranton, Pa.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. CLAPP
Jeweler
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
MACHINELESS PERMANENT
$5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-7066 / 7056

A Specialty

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

HARRIET E. ACH
A. I. D.
Member American Institute of Decorators
It costs no more but results are certain if you consult a decorator
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-7945

ESSO
Glover's Esso Service Station
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
FAST DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories, Motorcycle Service

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

Star Tailoring Co.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling a Specialty
22 Valley St. S. O. 2-1962

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

HOLMES PRESS
4 Monroe Street, Passaic
PRINTERS
Christmas Greeting Cards
PHONE PAS. 2-5894

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
EARLY
at
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
"A Safe Place to Shop"

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

ANDREW HAYE & SON
Realtors Insurance
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees, Gloves, Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S SPECIALTY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 0-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 6-1184

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

RUTHERFORD

Have You Tried **SOILAX**
for Wall Washing, Paint Cleaning, General Use
25c a package
PARK HARDWARE CO.
150 PARK AVE., Ru. 2-6130

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD
(Continued)

Outstanding Values in
Fall and Winter Topcoats and Overcoats
AT
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

Rutherford Sweet Shop
FRENCH PASTRIES and CAKES
FRESH DAILY
MADE ON THE PREMISES
Also Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Try Our Popular 50c Luncheons and Dinners
116 Park Ave. Ru. 2-1800

SUMMIT

B. H. Frumkin, Inc.
"Quality Merchandise—Personal Service"
featuring exclusively
Flexee Foundation Garments
"The World's Loveliest Foundations"
Girdles $3.50 to $7.50
Combinations $5 to $15
408 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2229-J

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FIREPLACE FIXTURES
"Wear-Ever" and "Savory" Roasters
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
We Challenge Anybody, Anywhere to Surpass Our Workmanship
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

ESSO
Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

SELBY
Arch Preserver and Styl-EEZ Shoes
FIT-MODE Shoe Shop
5 East State St. Trenton, N. J.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
on Credit
Expert Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Terms
REID'S
13 East State St. Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5829

UNION CITY

THE ROSE M. BOENING
Style Shop
Complete Line of Fall and Winter Dresses and Coats
650 Bergenline Ave. Tel. Union 7-4089

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS WATCHUNG DUNELLEN SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4562 Plainfield

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal · Lumber · Millwork
Mason Materials · Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL
Yard and Office
SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020
Berse Brothers, Owners
443 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford *Genuine Parts*
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BALA-CYNWYD

GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES
$7.95-$29.95
DOROTHY WINTERS
130 Bala Ave. Cyn. 640

CHESTER

SPEARE BROTHERS
CHESTER'S LOW-PRICE LEADERS!
Shop here and save the difference!
SEVENTH AND EDGMONT AVENUE

"Wayne" Oil Burners
Installed Complete
$190.00
WM. T. FOWDEN
Third and Concord Ave., Chester, Pa.

EASTON

TED WHITESELL
Life Insurance and Annuities
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Drake Building, Easton, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD E. O'DELL
Jeweler
Less than 38 shopping days till Christmas
Use my Lay Away Service
107 West 9th St.
Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you!"

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts., Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave., Ph. 08-288

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
TOILETRIES
Cyclax of London
Exclusive With Us

Leadership in Overcoats
that will give you
Warmth - Comfort - Distinction
The new lightweight Lancuna $35
other fine overcoats $21.50 to $65
P. A. MEYER & SONS
917-919 STATE ST., ERIE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Tryst, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
TOYLAND
Is Now Open
Buy Toys on Our Lay-Away Plan

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at **PULAKOS**
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

Drapery Service
May we submit estimates on your Draperies, Shades, Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Gift Items, etc.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices.
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg Ph. 3-6138

SANTA CLAUS
Arrives Saturday in Toyland
SECOND FLOOR
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

HEINZ 57
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store
Repairing of
• Clocks
• Watches
• Jewelry
217 York Road Ogontz 1416

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
Painting
Interior Decorating
Furniture Refinishing
Philadelphia and Suburbs
J. HOWARD HAY
INC.
475 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 154

THE CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd
Apparel for Men
414 York Road Open Evenings

BARGAIN (!)
'38 PACKARD Touring Sedan—Price $1050
Radio, heater, defroster included
WALLER MOTORS
York and Harte Roads Ogontz 3100

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
Russell Smith
INC.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Rd.

PHILADELPHIA

Sound Equipment
RCA
SHRYOCK RADIO Sales • Rentals
PENnypacker 4404, PENN A. C. BUILDING
Everything in Radio, Phonographs, Sound and Recording Equipment

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts, Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Room 2274 3 South 19th St.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

DON'T LOOK AT THE PRICE TAG
Buy cards that reflect your personality
"The Cream" of the Best Lines in the country, 5c to $1.00.
THE PANSY SHOP 3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
323 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

Christmas Cards
We Will Bring Samples to Your Home
Call CArrick 0415 *or* LEhigh 2304-J
The H. & P. PRINTING CO.
2440 Brownsville Road
"PRINTING THAT'S IMPRESSIVE"

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POMEROY'S
New RCA-VICTOR RECORD DEPARTMENT
Is Ready to Serve You
Monthly Lists of New Recordings on Request

Fall Hats and Haberdashery
That Are Sure to Please
Paul's
MEN'S SHOP
WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CHEESE
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
4 NORTH FOURTH ST.

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

TYPEWRITERS
FOUNTAIN PENS
STATIONERY
Office Service Co.
WALTER E. DIETRICH, Prop.
115 N. 6th St. Dial 5453

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure **MILK**
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8921
Flowers
November brings the Great American Day for giving thanks.

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

GIFT SHOP
New!
Individually Designed
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and Moderately Priced
Addyman & Kirkwood
431 Linden St., Opposite Post Office

One of the Most Satisfying Possessions in the World—
A "Mangone" Coat
• Fine imported woolens dramatized with Persian, Black Fox, Kolinsky.
Exclusive in Scranton at
THE HEINZ STORE

Community Book Shop **BOOKS**
Gifts That Last
TOYS GAMES
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-0187

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Beautiful Pictures and Frames for Christmas Gifts
Christmas Cards Now on Display
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

C. Young your Hairdresser
MODERN EQUIPMENT—CHEERY SERVICE
Coal Exchange Building
TEL. 4-9622

SEWICKLEY

Money Wasters Never Find the "Big Doors of Opportunity"
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Christmas Gifts—Lamps
D. W. CHALLIS & SONS
Incorporated
General Contractors
Builders' Supplies
Coal and Coke
Locust Place and Centennial Ave.
Tel. Sewickley 378 and 379

Hugh A. McMaster
503 BEAVER ST.
Phone 788 and 789
For cheer wear flowers and keep them in your home!

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
Heinz Food Products
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Phone MEDIA 174

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

Ladies' Fownes Gloves
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

Get a Schick Shaver for Comfort, Economy and Service
Michael's College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY

The Collin's Store
Lamps, Tables, Gift Wares, Occasional Furniture
Open Evenings 111 Fairfield Ave.

TED'S Service Station
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market St. Blvd. 1555

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2525

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500

Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Biggest-Oldest"

In response to numerous requests—which we posted ourselves last night—we propose to devote today's column to an original record of a few original records.

Seriously speaking, we have had one or two letters on this record question, beginning when we told of the Italian postman who claimed to have blown his millionth official toot on his official whistle. And, anyway, city publicity experts tell us that practically everybody is interested to learn about practically anything provided it can be claimed as the biggest

"I'm touring as 'Edgar, the World's Tallest Short Man.'"

or smallest, the newest or oldest, the fastest or slowest, the best or worst, or the only one of its kind.

Travelers will agree that it is amazing how many such "biggest-oldest" records there are.

Employedest

Consider George Powell, of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, Wales. It is claimed for Mr. Powell that he is the world's most employed man. When you buy a postage stamp in Golden Grove you buy it from Mr. Powell; when you buy a railroad ticket, Mr. Powell issues it, then hurries around to the station barrier to clip it; if you get a telegram, Mr. Powell delivers it; when the mail comes in the morning, Mr. Powell sorts it. For Mr. Powell, of Golden Grove, has the following official titles after his name: Sub-Postmaster, Booking Clerk, Ticket Collector, Porter, Telegraphic Messenger, Mail Sorter, Railway Signalman. In between these duties he also supervises Drysllwyn railroad depot, three miles away.

Our informant, P. R., adds that as most of the villagers of Golden Grove speak only Welsh, and Mr. Powell scarcely speaks a word of the language, the major part of his one-man business has to be conducted by signs. Which, in itself, must be a bit of a record.

Llongest

Wales also claims another record, the longest place-name in the British Isles. The name is:

"Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch."

To exhibit these 57 letters on the platform of the local railway station banners 25 feet long are used. In railway timetables and conversation, travelers will be glad to hear, the name is abbreviated to Llanfair.

The name signifies "the church of St. Mary in a hollow of white hazel near a rapid whirlpool and Tysilio's church near to a red cave." If you left out all the spaces between the words of this English version it might look just as odd as the Llanfairpwllgwyn, etc., etc. But it would never be as difficult to pronounce.

Cheekiest

Habelschwerdt, in Silesia, also has an unusual story to tell. R. T. reports that a train pulled out of Habelschwerdt station ahead of time the other day. After a considerable amount of shouting and whistling it pulled back again, whereupon there was a kind of informal court held by the authorities to find out who had given the driver the "away" signal. All the porters and railway officials strongly denied the charge, and things looked like coming to an unfortunate deadlock, which would keep the train in the station all day, when the whistle went again!

It turned out to be a passenger's pet parrot, who considered the whole episode a lot of fun.

Smallest

R. M. S. reminds us that Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, claims to be the smallest place with a regular daily air service for passengers and mail. Lundy is only nine miles in circumference, and its population is less than 25.

During the summer, thousands of visitors go to Lundy, which was once a kingdom of its own, and still has its own coins and postage stamps, although neither are legal tender any more. The visitors write letters in Lundy Post Office, stamp them with a British and a Lundy stamp, and send them home air mail to their friends.

Quickest Promotion

This last contribution is not really a record. Or rather it is just a record of London humor which was new to us, and will be, we hope, to you. It

seems a good example of the khaki-colored humor which is prevalent nowadays, and is claimed as true. It concerns a recruiting sergeant and a recruit:

Sergeant: Name?
Recruit: Tom Smith.
Sergeant: Say, "Sir"!
Recruit: Sir Tom Smith. J. A. M.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

It's a fact about movement:

EBSUACB DG HIB BUJHI'C JD-HUHKDL, CNDOB JKCKLP GJDN U SUNQGKJB RKTT JBXDTXB SDALHBJSTDSORKCB.

A Rebus

This comes from The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. The letters below, in their present positions, represent a 10-letter word in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

CUPSH
I

Very useful when we're sewing
We like to have it near,
For if we do misplace it,
All scattered is our gear.

Letter Changing

Here's another from the Cape Town, South Africa, reader: Following the usual rules, try changing LESS to MORE.

How Long?

If a boy can do a piece of work in 15 days, which a man can do in 9 days, how long will it take both, working together, to do it?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

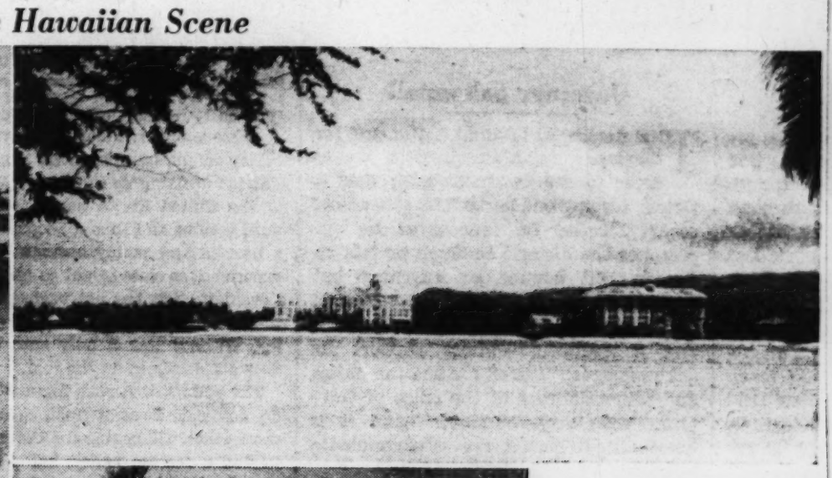
1	happiness	integrity	
2	quantity	panorama	
3	domicile	bliss	1
4	honesty	fairness	
5	arrogance	journey	
6	image	permission	
7	justice	abode	
8	landscape	collection	
9	leave	effigy	
10	march	disdain	

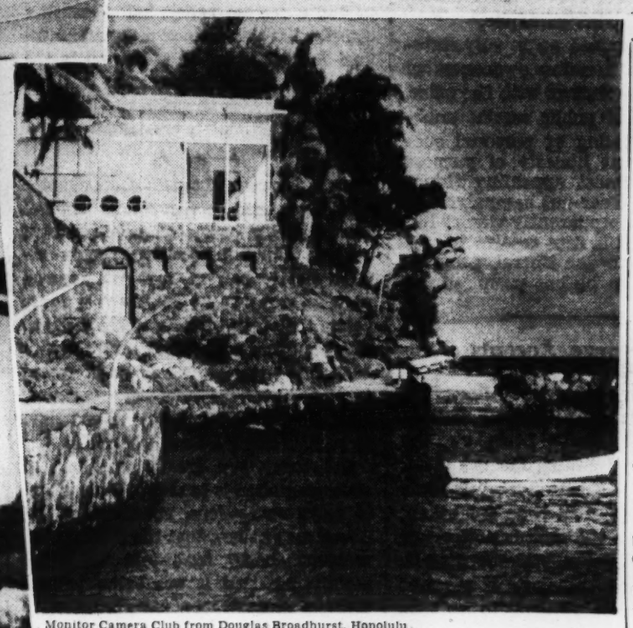
(Answers Appear On This Page)

According to Tragedienne

"Some of the greatest successes of the past season, plays of the highest spirituality, would prove my contention that there is still a public for the finer things—people who go to the theater to escape from the humdrum round of life into an atmosphere which represents, in some degree at least, something of the ideal."—Nance O'Neil.

The Hawaiian Scene





Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu

Upper Left: Japanese Fishing Fleet; Upper Right: Waikiki Beach, Honolulu; Lower Left—Japanese Fishermen Loading Their Sampans With Ice; Lower Right: Yacht Basin Belonging to Doris Duke Cromwell.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: It's too late to try to read the handwriting on the wall when your back's to it.

Federal Employees Insurance News: Man isn't so efficient. He can't steer a car, powder his nose, and wave at a friend all at once.

Wall Street Journal: Grandfather cut firewood in the timber. Walked beside the wagon in zero weather. Carried lines over his shoulder and whipped his hands around his body to keep from freezing. Now his grandson thinks he is roughing it if he has to drive a sedan without a heater.

Montreal Star: "Who will be bearing the white man's burden a hundred years hence?" asks a writer. Golf caddies, as usual, we expect.

Detroit News: America: A broad land in which the East swelters while the Montana brother shovels three feet of Indian summer off the side drive.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Wrong Way Corrigan is to take up writing. Success to him, though the business is already crowded with persons writing the wrong way.

Quotation for Today

THE spiritual power behind one is always greater than the material task before one.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Coming and Going

"No man can escape the Government today."

"No, it either gives him all he has, or takes all he has!"

And Frequently

Some have nothing
To say,
And say it
Just the same.

—L. C.

Third Degree

"I wonder if radio is a success in the police cars?"

"Oh yes; when a prisoner won't talk they threaten to tune in on a crooner."

Gorged Her Food!

"Cook, I don't like to mention it, but the food disappears rather quickly in the kitchen!"

"Well, mum, I admits I eats 'earty, but no one could call me gorgeous."—Pathfinder.

Distress Signal

"Will you please signal to me in the gallery when Mr. —— begins to speak!" asked a constituent of a member.

"Certainly, Sir, certainly," replied the senator.

"Well, what shall the signal be?" asked the constituent.

"I'll leave," answered the senator, with much enthusiasm.—St. Neoto Advertiser.

Also Sells Smoked Glasses for Eclipses

"I went back to my old job the other day."

"Been out of work long?"

"Thirty-six years."

"Hadn't you forgotten how to do it?"

"I managed it all right."

"What is your line?"

"I'm a Coronation program seller."—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loving Care

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

One busy summer a mother found herself troubled over her elder child, just stepping out to take a man's place in the world—not only because of the temptations he was meeting, but because he seemed to have laid aside his dependence on spiritual things.

Like many other mothers, she did not realize she was worrying about him until one night, when one sharp word followed another and he went away, incensed at her reproof. In the night, however, as she studied and prayed, she came to see clearly that in worrying about him, she was not seeing him as God had made him; and she remembered God's unfailing goodness to her little family.

In the morning the younger child in the family inquired the reason for the light in the night and asked what had troubled her mother: and the mother told of her vigil and the light which had come, and how she had resolved to let God take care of her son, saying, "I am sure He can do a much better job than can I."

The child's reply came instantly: "Why, of course He can, mother! Don't you know God has had a good many boys to take care of? And He knows how—while you've had only one."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Cat Purrs?

H. A. G., of Amarillo, Texas, writes: "I have often wondered how and why a cat purrs. Also, why do cats tread with their front feet when they get into one's lap?"

Purring, along with all forms of mewing and yowling, is a modified expiratory action; that is, it

is produced as a stream of air is expelled from the lungs. The expelling of the breath is supplemented by a special sound-producing mechanism which is located in the larynx or expanded upper end of the windpipe.

Inside the larynx there are two kinds of vocal cords on each side of the cavity. The superior or false vocal cords are folds of membrane which pass (one on each side) from the arytenoid cartilages downward and forward to the epiglottis. These false vocal cords are very prominent folds of membrane. It is when they are caused to vibrate by the stream of air expelled from the lungs that the sound of "purring" is produced.

The inferior or true vocal cords are located below the false cords and are less prominent and sharply edged. It is the vibration of these true vocal cords that produces the sound of mewing or yowling, as the case may be. The more the cords are stretched by muscular action, the higher and shriller will be the resulting sound, just as the tighter a violin string is stretched the higher will be the pitch of the tone when it is bowed or plucked. Though the vocal cords are the main agents in the production of sounds, the tone and qualities of the sounds are modified by other factors, such as the shape of the cavities in the larynx, the pharynx, etc.

The reason for the cat's purr may lie in a condition of contentment and relaxation, wherein the false vocal cords are loose and free to vibrate. The cat, if consulted, might give a less mechanistic explanation.

The reason for the cat treading with its forepaws before settling down (like a dog turning around several times before lying down) may be a throw-back to a habit of ancient wild cats which had to press down the field grasses to make a comfortable spot for a bed.
—W. P. Keasbey.

Stature

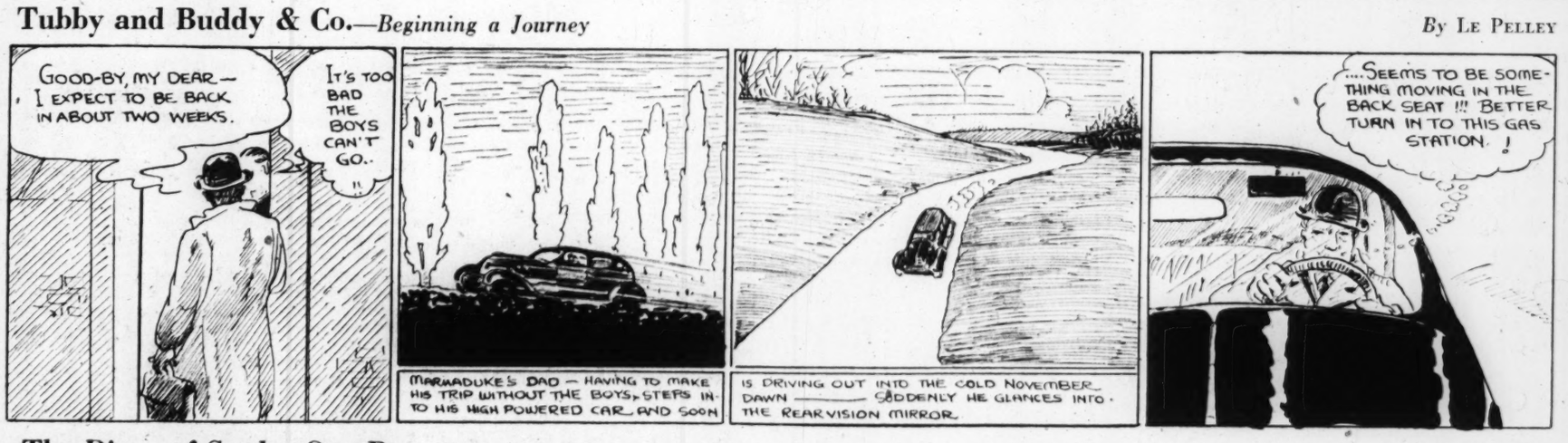
We never know how high we are
Till we are called to rise;
And then, if we are true to plan,
Our statures touch the skies.
—Emily Dickinson

Guarding the Outlook

Success or failure in business is caused more by mental attitude even than by mental capacities.—Walter Dill Scott.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Beginning a Journey*

By LE PELLEY


GOOD-BY, MY DEAR— I EXPECT TO BE BACK IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS.
IT'S TOO BAD THE BOYS CAN'T GO..
MARMADUKE'S DAD — HAVING TO MAKE HIS TRIP WITHOUT THE BOYS, STEPS INTO HIS HIGH POWERED CAR AND SOON
IS DRIVING OUT INTO THE COLD NOVEMBER DAWN —— SUDDENLY HE GLANCES INTO THE REARVISION MIRROR
....SEEMS TO BE SOMETHING MOVING IN THE BACK SEAT !!! BETTER TURN IN TO THIS GAS STATION. !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Mystery Is Unraveled*

By CARMACK

I was right—The Boss wanted me to explain what had happened to the blanket Joan had knitted for me.
But I simply couldn't and I wiggled my tail and told him so——
"Well," he said, "we'll just have to go out and look for it"
As we were crossing the back yard the Boss suddenly called out—"Hey—Here's your blanket!"
Well, it did have a familiar sniff but still it was just a string of some kind, so I guess he was only trying to spoof me——

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Strings on the Ducklings*

By THE HAGERS

JOE LISTENED WHILE MY DREAM I TOLD OF BEING HELPLESSLY CONTROLLED
BY OUR NEW PUPPET. SOON I KNEW THAT OTHER LISTENERS HEARD IT TOO.
"DUCKLINGS, YOU SEE HOW THESE STRINGS MAKE THE PUPPET DO WRONG THINGS.
BUT YOU CAN THINK, AND RIGHT THINGS DO. SO NO ONE CAN PULL STRINGS ON YOU."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Because of the earth's rotation, smoke rising from a campfire will revolve counterclockwise.

A Rebus: P in CUSH I on. Pincushion.

Letter Changing: Less, loss, lose, lore, more.

How Long?: 3⅗ days.

Fun With Synonyms: Happiness—bliss; quantity—collection; domicile—abode; honesty—integrity; arrogance—disdain; image—effigy; justice—fairness; landscape—panorama; leave—permission; march—journey.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Change of Tide

AMERICAN political geography has returned nearer to normalcy. The tide of Democratic victories which rose higher and higher from 1930 through 1936 has definitely ebbed. The higher ledges of rock-ribbed Republicanism, lost to view for eight years, emerge once more in familiar form as the flood recedes. Others reappear in new shapes; some Republican victors can hardly be distinguished from Democrats. And in many places the tidal effects of the New Deal have permanently altered the landscape. Yet the tide has changed. That is the chief significance of the elections.

How far and how fast movement in the new direction will be is uncertain. Republican gains appear to be more than the normal off-year change. The capture of twelve more governorships and the general show of grass-roots strength is more important to the Republicans than the more-than-expected gain of seats in the House of Representatives. It will not only encourage the minority for 1940; it will nourish party organization which has been starving at the roots. It will have immediate effect on national government far beyond the actual congressional change. It means a real return to two-party government.

Yet it would be a mistake to view the 1938 political terrain through the lenses of traditional Republican or Democratic party divisions. There is a two-party line-up, but both are profoundly changed. The 1936 election settled the general question of Federal social and labor legislation, increased regulation of business and relief for farmers. The Supreme Court ratified an expansion of Federal power. And in this election Republicans did not oppose the theories of social security, collective bargaining, regulation of stock markets, Federal relief for the unemployed and the farmers. The attack was on methods or on specific local abuses and weaknesses.

Nor are the Democrats without victories. They appear to have won two Governorships from incumbent Republicans —in Maryland and California. Governor Lehman survived in New York despite a remarkable campaign by Thomas E. Dewey, who may still remain in the presidential picture for 1940. But this success, like the election of two Senators in New York, was due to labor. And in Michigan Governor Murphy lost apparently because of too great a leaning toward labor. The Democrats have held Illinois, but the Republicans have regained the other two largest states—Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Ohio sends Robert A. Taft to join the younger Henry Cabot Lodge in the United States Senate as reminders of past Republican glories and spurs to future efforts. Ohio is considered particularly pivotal and Mr. Taft will be watched for 1940. Ohio also seems to be an example of the trend toward a break in the farmer-labor alliance which has been the chief foundation of the Roosevelt regime. It is said that in Ohio, as probably also in Michigan, friendliness to labor was a disadvantage in the farm areas.

There are indications also, especially in Kansas and Iowa, of rising dissatisfaction with the results of New Deal farm legislation. This may be the most vital change in the whole political landscape.

But the elections hold several indications that reliance on special-interest groups or classes is not the sure-thing politically that it is sometimes considered to be. There are signs of a movement of opinion among all groups. And this is greatly encouraging. For if Americans ever come to vote as blocs instead of as Americans, if they seek only their own interest instead of the general welfare, democracy itself will be in danger.

The return to a more effective opposition is heartening, the hope for new checks on centralized power is strengthened, but best of all is the evidence that the majority of Americans are voting as citizens with intelligence, discrimination and with primary concern for the welfare of all.

Frozen Money

RECURRENTLY during the last few years writers have discovered that a large amount of money, sometimes estimated at $3,000,000,000, is tied up in the United States in bequests the terms of which have become impossible to carry out. There are trust funds, for example, for the ransom of American seamen from the Barbary pirates, for the maintenance of horse-watering troughs in large cities, for the aid of stranded emigrants on their way to take up land in the West, and for the relief of superannuated wool carders, an extinct occupational group.

People often say, "Nothing can be done about it." Why not? Many States of the Union have laws providing that dormant accounts in banks, where no trace of the owner has been discoverable for seven years or some such term, shall escheat to the State. The same method is surely applicable to philanthropic legacies that have outlived any possible usefulness.

Governor Saltonstall

THE election of Leverett Saltonstall for Governor in Massachusetts means more to the Commonwealth than a victory for any one party. The attitude of sober sincerity he reflects as he approaches the historic Bulfinch portals on Beacon Hill cannot be anything but heartening to "the legion of voters of Massachusetts—Republican, Democratic, and Independent"—whose support he acknowledges: "I shall assume the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor with deep humility." And it is heartening to hear a successful candidate say: "I pray for divine guidance."

The attitude summed up in this statement bespeaks a genuine awareness of the responsibilities that go with the office, and a real sense of public service unobscured by any feeling of personal success. That inherent honesty of purpose was one of the most appealing things about the clean, clear-cut campaign Mr. Saltonstall waged. Apparently victory has only accentuated his firm resolve to give the Commonwealth the liberal, progressive administration he has promised the people.

King George Accepts

BETWEEN the first trial balloons on the question of a visit by British Royalty to the United States and the actual acceptance by King George of an invitation from President Roosevelt some weeks have elapsed. This time was taken, no doubt, to assess the political effects of such a visit before actually announcing it.

Thus the announcement itself acquires political significance. It seems to say that questions as to whether diverging policies of Britain and America could be harmonized sufficiently to make the Royal visit worth while are being answered by the inner circles of the two Governments affirmatively. As if to underscore the possibility of realigning these policies, word comes from London that three-power (British, French, American) protests to Japan on foreign rights in China are in prospect. Only the other day the stern attitude of the American State Department toward Japan had as a sharp contrast in Britain Mr. Chamberlain's hopeful implication that Britain might find it possible to do business with Japanese interests now planning to exploit the newly subjugated areas of China.

Obviously, foreign relations are in such a fluid state at the moment that to tell what will be the effect of a Royal visit to the United States next summer is impossible. But that both the American and British Governments feel that it will be useful indicates that they are aware of the more immediate usefulness of closing the gaps between their attitudes toward aggressive diplomacy elsewhere, and that they must believe that this can be done. Otherwise they would hesitate to arrange an event that would attract so much close and critical attention to the relations of the two countries.

Republican New England

AFTER six years in other pastures, New England today is again on the greensward of the Grand Old Party. The Republican sweep was impressive, particularly since it was made possible by a shift in the large cities, where in recent elections labor and the less economically secure have overbalanced the loyal G. O. P. vote of the Yankee country districts.

Several factors enter into this shift. That industrial voters are turning to the Republicans for more accelerated recovery is one Republican interpretation. But the New Deal was a defined issue only in New Hampshire, where Charles W. Tobey defeated the Democrat United States Senator Fred H. Brown for re-election.

In Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the most general Republican appeal was a promise that both improved governmental efficiency and frugality would result from electing G. O. P. candidates. In Connecticut, the Republicans were aided in defeating Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, seeking his fifth consecutive term, by the Socialist Jasper McLevy, who commanded the amazing total of 160,000 votes. Since he took most of them from the Democrats, he allowed Raymond E. Baldwin to win. Other Connecticut Republicans, however, including youthful John H. Danaher, who took the United States Senatorial toga from the New Deal-endorsed Augustine Lonergan, also won. And a Vanderbilt is to be Rhode Island's Governor.

By returning to its traditional place in the G. O. P. lists, New England now sends a delegation of twenty-two Republicans and only seven Democrats to the National Congress. In addition, a block of six Republican Governors changes the picture somewhat from the previous three-to-three split.

The President may find a more united opposition to his flood control and other regional plans that threatened, Republicans believed, more or less encroachment on states' rights.

Toward a Foreign Policy

Book News of the Day

IF THE parable of the leaking roof were younger, American foreign policy might have been its inspiration. The job of fixing up the foreign relations of the United States never seems vital until it rains and then it becomes at best a hurried and skiddy business. Even an experience so close to war as the Czechoslovakian crisis has not pushed America to the point of defining a clear-cut policy. Without war it only speculates; it does not decide to fix the roof.

The editors of BEFORE AMERICA DECIDES do not view it as a final, determining word which will enable the United States to find a foreign policy, but a reviewer can say that this symposium by 12 American authorities puts a ladder up to the roof. It should help Americans to think toward the decisions which possibly only feeling will ultimately crystallize.

* * *

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell's short chapter on "Foresight in Foreign Affairs" is more than a good springboard for this effort to analyze America's position. Words uttered nearly a year ago—"to perceive what foreign nations are likely to desire before they have formulated their claims may lead to accommodations instead of friction"—voice a wisdom which recent events have re-enforced. Certainly statesmanship of this kind would have forestalled many a European crisis.

But today the greatest problem of statesmen often is to induce their people to make concessions. For instance, Dr. Lowell may believe that the British Government should have told its people months ago that it was better to turn German expansiveness eastward, even at the expense of National Socialist hegemony on the Continent, than to risk an explosion westward. But would the British people have paid such a price without all the pressures that were built up during September and which convinced them that they had come to the very brink of war?

* * *

Can the United States look ahead, see the larger end in foreign policy and go straight for it? Divisions of popular feeling which we all have observed, and which are well analyzed by Prof. Marx in the final chapter on "Public Opinion and Foreign Policy" would answer No.

So would the chapters on "Neutrality" by Prof. Borchard, and on "Planning a Policy" by Prof. Jessup, to say nothing of that on "Economic Forces" by Prof. Phillips Bradley.

The chapter by Samuel Flagg Bemis on "Main Trends of American Foreign Policy" is more hopeful. Professor Bemis leans toward isolationism and makes a good case for the view that a stay-at-home policy has always represented the main national interest. Yet even he recognizes that there may be occasions when this continental policy cannot be adhered to. He points out that George Washington exhorted America to stand clear only of Europe's *ordinary* quarrels, and that America does need friends.

* * *

The chapter on "Collective Security" by Prof. Eagleton and that on "Nationalism" by Prof. Kohn, and indeed all the others, furnish excellent background for thinking about America's foreign policy —if not for reaching a decision.

In publishing this book the Harvard Guardian, America's first undergraduate magazine in the social sciences, sets a high standard. D. M. R.

His New Horn

Translating Our Times

Imperial Eagles: Then and Now

TWENTY years ago the victorious Italian army routed the Austro-Hungarian forces in Venetia, took 100,000 prisoners, 2,200 canons and caused the collapse of this empire. . . . Germany's defeat followed a few days after. And the whole Allied press celebrated the last of wars, the end of imperialisms, the duty of people to reorganize the world and establish universal peace. And brave returning soldiers expressed the same thoughts. . . .

The double eagle [of Austro-Hungary] was cast down to earth. But another black eagle [now] spreads its wings over . . . Europe in the name of that "racial" nationalism, a confused doctrine, difficult to define and impossible to apply, which ignores frontiers, recognizes no treaties, excites and justifies envy and can only perpetuate hatred and disorder.—*Journal de Genève*, Geneva.

But Signor Mussolini Declares:

The problem of the hour is that of race. The [Italian] racial program did not burst in an improvised way as those used to sudden awakenings may think because accustomed to sluggish slumbers. It is in harmony with the conquest of empire and while history shows empires are conquered by arms they are retained by prestige and for prestige. A clear but strict racial consciousness is needed that not only establishes differences but . . . superiorities.

The Jewish problem is . . . only one aspect of this phenomena. Our position has been determined by the irrefutability of given facts.—From a speech by Premier Mussolini.

Franco-German Culture

We Germans are never closed to other great civilizations, especially those of our neighbors. To more than one we owe ample inspiration. This is especially true of France. Every German and Frenchman that loves his people and knows the intellectual level in the neighboring country can but rejoice if our two nations get closer through a peaceful cultural exchange. . . . Today, strengthened in her national sentiment, Germany presents favorable conditions for an understanding of the French patrimony.—Bernhard Rust, Minister of National Education of the German Reich.

Nations Must Co-operate

The different nations must come to collaborating in a common task of reshaping their distressed economic life. In this way will be dissipated the bitterness and suspicions of Europe. . . .

To succeed, the only method is to ascertain the objectives toward which the concerted efforts of peoples can be directed so that instead of clashing their interests will coincide. . . .

Only those nations deserve to survive who understand how to profit from experience and in the midst of grave dangers discern the opportunity for a renaissance.—Louis Pargoire, former Mayor of Saigon, French Indo-China.

Fallacious Reasoning?

In an age when numerous Governments have a remarkable number of apprentice-prestidigitators, one must not be astonished at the way in which certain magic formulas are accepted in the world to restore universal prosperity. Equal access to raw materials is one of these.

We thought that raw materials had for a century followed a curve of progressive economic development and, after becoming scarce on the morrow of the war, then multiplied so that it was easier to buy than to sell.

It must be that world conditions have drastically changed since what was true yesterday does not seem today. Some countries complain and now demand exceptional, benevolent favors [in this respect].

The problem of raw materials is not an isolated one: it is only a part of those affecting the circulation of capital, merchandising and labor.—Fred Van der Linden, member of the Belgian Colonial Council.

A Netherlander's View of the Colonial Problem

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was recently stated that Adolf Hitler and Neville Chamberlain had agreed to a conference of colonial powers to discuss the question as to how to meet Germany's demand for colonies. It was further stated that all colonial powers, including the Netherlands, would be asked to contribute their share to the territory to be given to Germany.

I am writing to you as a Netherlands citizen to say that the above-mentioned statement, as far as the Netherlands is concerned, is considered to be the height of absurdity, while it reveals at the same time an alarming lack of insight into the problem. And let me add, I would not be surprised if such an invitation were to be extended to the Netherlands, this Government would absolutely and in the strongest possible terms refuse even to consider such a proposal.

The Netherlands had nothing to do with the war of 1914-1918, they had nothing to do with the peace treaties and the resultant division of German colonies, and if anything is to be done about Germany's colonial aspirations it ought to be done in a conference of mandatory states, which have taken over ex-German colonial territory.

The mere mentioning of the Netherlands in this connection betrays gross ignorance and an amazing mentality as concerns the rights of so-called smaller nations. The recent mutilation of Czechoslovakia, with the co-operation and approval of the big powers, is another symptom of that mentality, which spells little good for the future.

Nowhere else in the world have the joy and gratitude over the fact that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's efforts to maintain peace have been crowned with success been greater than in the Netherlands. But it is not to be denied that the whole thing left a bitter after-taste. And it is realized here with great satisfaction that the Netherlands' position is not based on treaties or guarantees with or from any other "big power," as it is now clearly seen how little value can be attached to such treaties and guarantees.

In official Netherlands circles it is pointed out that the recent events provide the most convincing and striking justification of Netherlands' traditional policy of independence and neutrality. Its position is defined solely and exclusively by its historic policy of complete independence and autonomy. Having been an independent state for several centuries—long before the German states, Prussia, Bavaria, etc., were welded into the German Reich of our day—and having waged no war for more than 100 years (in 1830 there occurred a ten-day campaign against the southern Netherlands, present-day Belgium, which had risen in revolt, and which resulted in the separation of the Netherlands and Belgium) there is no state in Europe which can possibly harbor any revengeful feelings against this country.

The present development of affairs in Europe has taught the Netherlands a valuable lesson in still another respect, namely that a small nation can in the end only depend on itself and its own resources in the domain of international politics and should therefore—within the limits of the possible—have a defense force powerful enough to make a possible aggressor think twice before he ventures to attack it; a weak defense invites aggression.

Now as regards the subject of colonies, it might be added that Herr Hitler himself has always declared that he holds no other claim than that the former German colonies shall be returned to him, firstly for reasons of prestige and secondly as a recognition of Germany's qualities as a colonizer.

In conclusion it might be said that through the Netherlands' open door policy in the Netherlands East Indies, through which foreign trade and capital are treated on an equal footing with Netherlands capital in the Indies, giving foreign countries free access to any raw materials which colonies may supply—colonial territories by the way are authoritatively declared to supply only a very small percentage of the world's raw materials—the Netherlands Government has invalidated in advance any and every pretext for all possible claims of "have-not" nations on Netherlands colonial territory. FLORIS CANTÉ

Amsterdam

The Wide Horizon

Dictatorship or Democracy for France?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

FRANCE is facing a period of serious political change. Just how long the period of transition will last, and how grave the changes will be, no one can say. But it is certain that French democracy has reached a crucial point, a testing time great with significance not only for France but for the world.

There are plenty of political prophets, both French and foreign, who predict positively that a dictatorship in France is now only a question of a few months, perhaps even of a few weeks. The diplomatic defeat implied in the Munich accords, these observers say, marked the final collapse of the republican regime and prepared the way for the advent, in one form or another, of a totalitarian regime.

Do not think that it is only the enemies of democracy who say these things.

Many Frenchmen who are ardent and sincere democrats, who are genuine supporters of the doctrine of parliamentary government, who belong to political parties of various shades: Left, Right and Center, today express serious apprehensions as to the outlook for the French Republican regime.

There is a very general feeling, cutting right across ordinary party lines, that France—faced as she is with a totalitarian Germany now numbering nearly 80,000,000 people against her own 40,000,000, and a totalitarian Italy more or less closely allied to the Reich—must be reorganized on a more efficient basis before she can possibly meet the challenge of these militaristic neighbors.

For the term "totalitarian" has come to have a specific sense: it means essentially that all the resources of a country —man power, labor, capital, currency, trade, industrial equipment—are so organized and co-ordinated and controlled by the State as to be virtually in a condition of mobilization, and directed principally toward making the State more powerful militarily.

* * *

The conviction is steadily growing among Frenchmen of all classes that, unless France is to resign herself to a policy of repeated abdications before the superior force of Germany and Italy, some means will have to be found of uniting and disciplining under a vigorous, active authority all the resources of the French Empire—that "Greater France" which has a population of over 100,000,000 people.

I do not think I am exaggerating in saying that on so much, there is a remarkable measure of agreement among French men and French women of all classes and all walks of life. But there the agreement ceases.

How this is to be accomplished, and by whom, and in what form—these are questions upon which there is almost complete discord.

To take the extremes first, the Communists are unshakably convinced that capitalism is the sole cause of France's troubles, and that only a dictatorship of the proletariat will establish what they call "a free, strong and happy France."

The Royalists—and they cannot be entirely ignored, for though not numerous they are active and persistent—have just proclaimed through the son of the pretender, the Comte de Paris, who risked imprisonment to fly to France and launch a manifesto, that only the return of the Monarchy can bring about the restoration of French greatness.

* * *

There is of course nothing new about these two theories, except perhaps the fact that at both ends of the scale they are being urged with renewed energy. What is new is the effort of the French war veterans to oblige the politicians to take a back seat for a time and turn over the management and government of France to a non-party "Cabinet of Experts," a strong, semi-military Government dominated by the war veterans themselves. This movement has met with considerable resistance, especially in political circles of the Left. But its essential idea—that of a group of men who are specialists in their field and who would govern France free from party considerations—receives widespread support throughout the country.

There are two other currents which should be recorded. One is what might be termed "bourgeois opinion"—meaning chiefly the moneyed and propertied classes—which genuinely fears and even expects a "red" revolutionary movement directed against capitalism and capitalists. The other is what might be called "democratic leftist opinion," which is equally fearful that these "bourgeois" through their control of the press and their influence on the Government through the banks, would lend themselves to a "Fascist" coup backed by Germany and Italy, and based on the alleged necessity of saving France from Communism.

Two facts: the precarious condition of France's finances and the imminent prospect of a burdensome super-rearmament program—lend peculiar significance to the political unrest. I do not share the alarmist apprehensions of some observers, who foresee a French dictatorship in the near future. The Frenchman remains an individualist and a lover of liberty and democracy. He can be counted upon not to abandon these blessings without a hard struggle. But it is nevertheless true that this struggle has now begun in France. What its eventual outcome will be, only time will tell.

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Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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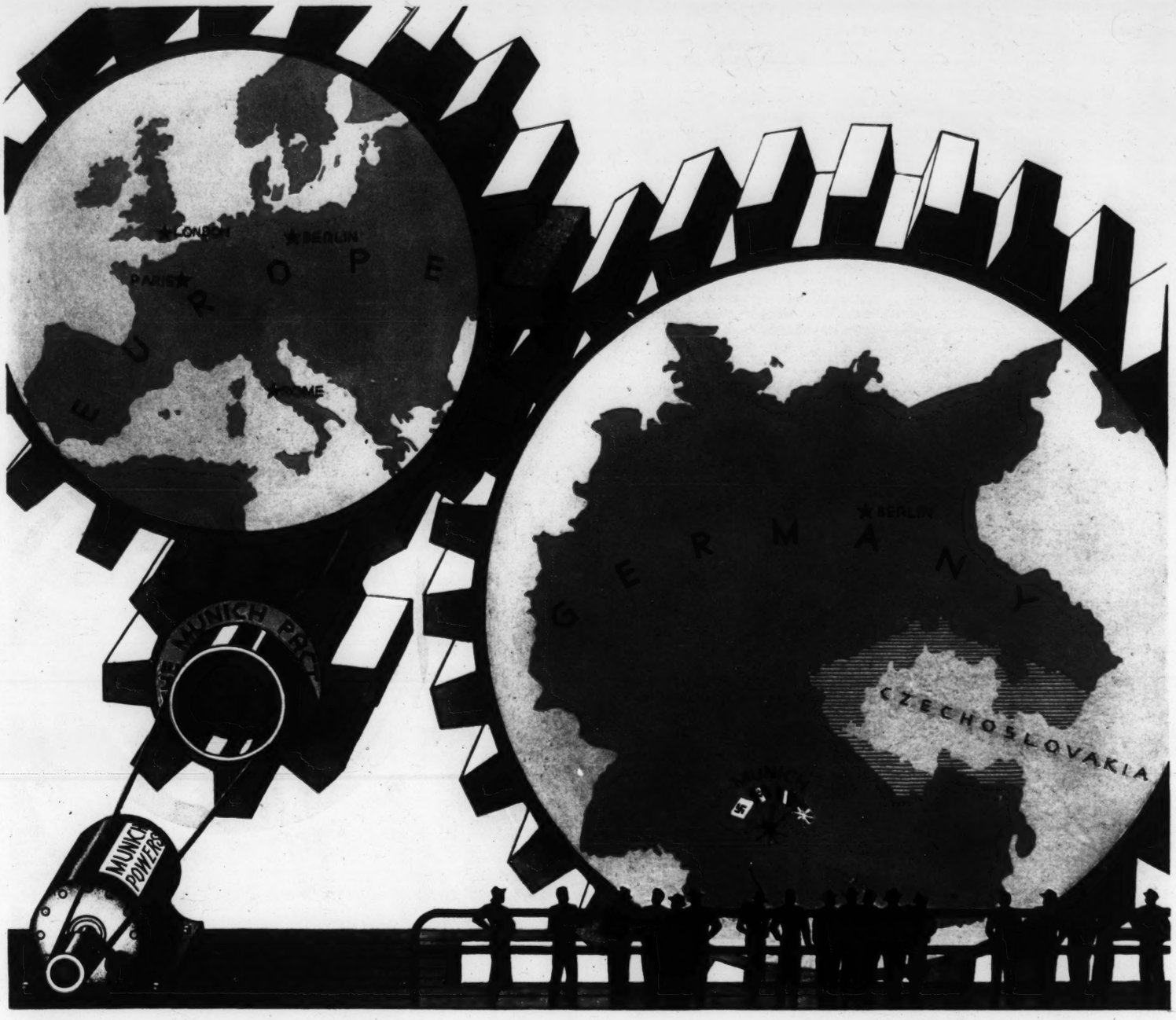

Europe's New Map in the Making

Trends of Opinion in Six Countries Interpreted by Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain, the Appeaser

By Godfrey Lias

LONDON

ONE CRUMB OF COMFORT in the solution of the Sudeten crisis reached at Munich is the fact that when the nations of Europe looked over the edge of war's abyss they all recoiled in horror.

In spite of the efficiency of propaganda machines, therefore, authoritarian rulers must henceforward reckon with the fact that even their subjects do not want war.

For the past few years the theory that democracy would not fight has been exploited with success, but is believed now that there are circumstances in which this theory does not hold good.

Apart from this one gain, the "Diktat" of Munich has taken the world back to the "Diktat" of Versailles. The terms were worked out not on a basis of justice, but on a basis of force.

The first result has been to drive the truncated democratic Czechoslovakia into the arms of National Socialist Germany, thus opening a path for the Drang nach Osten policy nearly to the Black Sea and Ukraine.

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Germany's Victory

By Demaree Bess

BERLIN

TO THE GERMANS, the Munich agreement can be interpreted only in one way—victory after a war. The war was comparatively bloodless and cheap, so that Berlin's rulers were willing to accord favorable terms to the vanquished. But they dictated the terms.

This correspondent was one of two who managed to occupy a position just outside the doors of the Munich conference hall in the early hours of Sept. 30, when the historic conversations ended. I watched the four central figures emerge, and looked closely into their faces.

The French Premier, Edouard Daladier, was a picture of despair. The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, appeared thoughtful and a little dazed. These two came out first, while Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler remained behind for seven minutes, chatting together. I could see them through the open conference door.

Then they came out and I watched them as they stood a few feet from me. Signor Mussolini was smiling

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France Realigns Its Allies

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

TO FRENCHMEN THE OUTLOOK for Europe appears to be either dark or bright. It is as if the nation were divided into two camps of opinion on the Munich peace.

Those who see the dark side denounce the four-power agreement. They protest that what Premier Edouard Daladier brought back from his meeting with Hitler, Mussolini, and Chamberlain was not peace, but a mere breathing space. The Führer, they say, will not be content with what has been given him.

Furthermore, these same observers say, too high a price was paid for respite from threatened war. France not only lost Czechoslovakia as an ally in the process of letting that country down, but other allies as well. For it is to be expected that Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia will contemplate agreements with Germany as precaution against being used as pawns in future possible Munich conferences. Even the Franco-Soviet pact has lost much of its reason for being now that Czechoslovakia has been neutralized. But the, at least

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Eastern Europe Revalues Situation in the Light of the Munich Agreement

Britain, the Appeaser

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

Opinion, however, in Britain, and perhaps in France, too, is definitely hardening against any more Munichs. Both these countries are also increasingly alert to the possibilities that Herr Hitler's interest in minorities cloaks the fact that he is really developing his plans in "Mein Kampf" for the domination of Eastern Europe.

* * *

Now that the Franco-Czech alliance is a thing of the past, thus leaving Germany dominant in Central Europe, isolationism becomes practically impossible for England except on the assumption that the British are now ready to reconcile themselves to the prospect of German hegemony in Europe. The spectacle of a semi-isolationist British Government guaranteeing the new frontiers of Czechoslovakia, however, would seem to imply a close co-operation between Great Britain and the countries of eastern Europe.

If Germany decides to rest upon its present gains, it could start at once to dismantle its air fleet, which Herr Hitler told Mr. Ward Price of the Daily Mail on Sept. 19 had been built only because Czechoslovakia with its Russian alliance brought Bolshevism to the heart of Germany.

* * *

The biggest unknown quantity in the new orientation of Europe is Russia. Immediately after the Munich Agreement, the U. S. S. R. hinted strongly that it was going to withdraw from Europe, leave the League of Nations and go into isolation behind a fortified frontier belt 150 miles wide. With various border states Russia has non-aggression and mutual assistance treaties, and doubtless retains its long-standing interest in the Baltic states and in Rumania.

If Germany's program actually contemplates no more expansion eastward, Europe can look forward to a long peace coupled with disarmament.

France Realigns Allies

Continued from Page 1, Column 3

as numerous, observers of the bright side insist upon the fact that a horrible war has been averted. It has been averted despite the mobilized state of the countries—a disposal of war threats that hold future promise. Both Hitler and Mussolini, the bright-siders claim, showed at Munich a new attitude of friendly reasonableness that indicates possible future co-operation between the dictatorships and the democracies.

* * *

Hitler having proclaimed that the Sudeten German area was his last territorial demand in Europe, there need be no fear of further German expansion either eastward or westward. Consequently, the arms race can now be stopped and a beginning of disarmament made as soon as Europe calms down. The way will then open—has, in fact, already been opened by the Chamberlain-Hitler accord promising to settle all questions by consultation—for a settlement of the colonial problem. At the same time, relations between France and Italy, as well as between Britain and Italy, will soon be restored to normal, for Mussolini has indicated his readiness to withdraw from his Spanish adventure.

* * *

Thus, the peace of Munich can gradually be converted into lasting peace based on justice, and the threat of force no longer be brandished by the dictators.

Somewhere between these two extreme views lies the correct outlook for the future of Europe. At least, time has been gained, and that the statesmen of the world now have the opportunity to try to convert this respite from war threats into a peace based not on concessions to superior force but on the rule of justice and law in international affairs.

Germany's Victory

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

broadly. Herr Hitler was ecstatic. In five years, Adolf Hitler has achieved the greatest part of the program he had laid down for himself. He has already almost completely reversed the decisions of Versailles, and without a major war. He has adapted to Europe the ancient military technique of the Chinese, who preferred to limit their wars to maneuvers rather than to engage in actual combat.

Something of this sort happened in Europe during recent months. The rival powers in Europe moved around millions of armed men, placing them now in one position and now in another, until watchers could not see how fighting could be avoided. Then suddenly a bargain was struck. The armed men were still in position, but they had not fought. Nevertheless, one side had won and the other had lost.

The Germans say that they now expect peace in Europe for some time. Most people seem to believe the Munich agreement prevented a war. The Germans interpret it, probably more correctly, as the conference which settled terms of peace after "war."

Germany now dominates eastern and central Europe. To all the smaller countries east of the Rhine it appears to be clear that Germany has fought and won a "war."

THE HARVEST IS NOT YET

Right (Top): Prime Minister Chamberlain and Dictator Mussolini Meet for First Time in Munich. Below: French Government Officials Greet Premier Daladier in Munich Aftermath

Wide World, Radiophoto, Acme Newspictures

Italy Has a Plan

By Alfred Bradford

ROME

FASCIST ITALY does not share that excessive optimism on the immediate outlook for Europe which has been manifested in the democratic countries after the Munich Agreement.

The Italian people are much relieved that the eleventh-hour effort of the four great Western Powers has saved Europe once again from a threatened general war, but they are conscious of the existence of many other pressing problems which must be speedily settled if the British Prime Minister's statement on "peace for our time" is to be borne out by facts. And in the Italian, as well as in the German, view the only kind of peace acceptable to the dictators is that which meets their requirements and aims.

If doubts were still entertained in some quarters about the smooth working and the solidity of the Rome-Berlin axis, these should now be definitely dismissed after the extraordinary events culminating in the hurried four-power meeting at Munich. The present and future relations between Italy and Germany are based not so much on an "axis"—a vague term which kept all

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Czechoslovakia, Pawn

By J. E. Williams

PRAGUE

THE MUNICH AGREEMENT has had at least one important result, in addition to preventing a threatened war. It has clarified Europe's ideas, especially those of smaller nations, as to the new ideology which will henceforth dominate Europe.

Though the so-called "spirit of Versailles" undoubtedly exerted too much influence upon events, there also existed side by side with it the unexpressed hopes of millions of Europeans for a condition of things which might be loosely described as "making the world fit for democracy." In practice, this was embodied in the idea of the League of Nations, the rights of little nations, arbitration in an atmosphere of fair play, the sanctity of treaty obligations and the generally accepted legal principle that a party to a case had the right to be present even if not to plead his cause, however small and inconvenient he might be thought to be. Whatever the peoples of England and France will think tomorrow, these principles will have been sacrified to a temporary understanding as much in keeping with their forward-looking

(Continued on page 12)

Danubians Differ

By R. H. Markham

BUDAPEST

PRACTICALLY ALL NATIONS of the Danube Valley accepted the agreement of the Munich Conference with gratitude and relief, because it was generally believed to have prevented a world war. Large numbers of the common people in every part of Southeastern Europe cherish admiration for Premier Chamberlain's peace efforts. From a political viewpoint, also, most Bulgarians tend to approve of the Munich decision, for they desire a revision of treaties they believe to be unjust. These Bulgarians hope that the process of treaty revision will be extended to them. However, they also sympathize with Czechoslovakia and were distressed to see that state partially partitioned. The Government at Belgrade unreservedly approved of the Munich Conference, holding it to be in line with the foreign policy which Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch has been following for nearly four years.

Croatians are pleased, because they are not sympathetic with Prague and are champions of self-determination. They were delighted that Munich forced

(Continued on page 12)

AT MUNICH, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN GAZED UPON GERMAN GUNS Wide World

TVA and the Little Fellow

Advantages of Cheap Electricity Will be More Widely Distributed When Income Is More Widely Distributed Among the Farm Folk of the Valley

By Tully Nettleton

"YES, WE'D LIKE WELL ENOUGH to get some o' this TVA electricity, but the lines ain't out to our place yet an' we don't know when they will be. They're still quite a piece down the road."

This, in essence, is the response you get from many Tennessee Valley farmers when you talk with them on the street corners of their small towns or visit them on their farms.

What, then, is happening to the much-discussed rural electrification that was to follow the Government's harnessing of the Tennessee River and to convert this region into a high-voltage garden spot of dairying and truck farms, with invisible energy doing the heavy work from pumping water to turning the churn?

The process is going forward gradually, even rapidly in places, yet its sponsors must be finding that it reaches the back country very slowly and that it leaves room thus far for a lively argument as to how much TVA is doing for the needy to whom the New Deal has addressed so much of its attention.

I was in Corinth, Miss., on a recent Saturday. Corinth is the center of Alcorn County, the first county to have unified distribution of TVA electricity to town and country alike through a co-operative organization, the Alcorn County Electric Association. The Courthouse Square was filled with farmers from all over the county and some from adjoining counties who had come in for the day and with townspeople meeting their friends.

* * *

Some of these men are located on the route of the transmission lines of the Alcorn County Electric Association. The association is well managed, in their opinion, and TVA is unmistakably popular. But even in this relatively prosperous county, where dairying and other diversified small farming has taken hold, you encounter many persons for whom electrical service is a desirable something they've heard about but is not an actuality. In the far corners of the county, where the land is poorer, houses farther apart, and annual income small, electricity is still a dream.

If this is so in a relatively well-to-do lowland county, what about farther up the valley in the hill country and the mountain coves? There are people in these backwoods areas, one is told, who see no more than $50 cash in a whole year. These are the original subsistence farmers.

In general, it has cost the co-operatives around $700 to $1,000 a mile to build rural service lines, and the practice is to require a guarantee of the use of, usually, $16 worth of current per month per mile. Assuming this is divided evenly among four subscribers, the bills are a minimum of $4 a month, or $48 a year, plus whatever payments may be due on appliances purchased.

In the foothills of such areas as McMinn County and Anderson County, Tenn., where TVA electrification has begun, about half the farms in the county produced less than $600 worth of crops for the market in 1929. Out of such incomes as that, expenditures for clothing and food come first, and it is not easy to spare something over a tenth for the amenities of electricity.

This doubtless is what a number of persons had in mind when they applauded a sally of the campaign orator that morning in Corinth when he said, "This TVA is all right, but you can't eat it."

Electrification starts—under TVA as under a private power company—with the better-placed farms along the highway and with farmers who already have some property and are able to invest some money in improving their homes and their productive equipment. It is on this matter of use of electricity for production that TVA relies for bringing up the income of the valley and making potential users out of families that could not afford current simply for convenience.

The success of rural electrification in the Tennessee Valley depends in large measure on the companion efforts of TVA and federal agricultural agencies to encourage and cultivate individual small-farm ownership with an increase of dairy and truck farming and livestock production in place of the outworn and devastating one-crop cotton economy.

There are many uses for electricity around dairy farms in the valley, from milking machines and refrigeration to electrifying pasture fence wire. Truck gardeners are experimenting with heating coils in their hotbeds to bring on early vegetables. Motors can be useful for pumping water for irrigation or for cattle and horses, for sharpening tools and for running corn-shellers or woodsaws.

This raises the interesting question, "What are the first things a rural family wants when it gets electricity?" Almost without exception, I was told by appliance dealers and others, the first purchase after lights are in is a radio. After the radio, and probably an electric iron, usually comes a refrigerator. A motor-driven water pump might be expected to be in great demand where the old well bucket, a hand pump, or an occasional windmill has been the source of water for all purposes. But here again farm tenancy plays a hand. A number of pumps have been installed where farmers own their farms, but renters naturally prefer more moveable equipment. Electric washing machines and ranges have become fairly numerous, with an occasional water heater.

How much good is the TVA project doing? Well, the most graphic evidence I saw was in a drive out a principal road northwest of Florence, Ala., toward Memphis. Not many years ago, I was credibly told, this road had been a rural slum, a succession of dreary, unpainted, tumble-down cabins and shacks on farms worn out and ill-tended. Then a consolidated high school was built a few miles out, the road was paved and a number of farmers built homes near the high school, so their children could better attend it. Now a TVA electric line follows part of that road. Before the line joins the road the old slum condition is apparent. And beyond the end of the line—still mostly weatherbeaten cabins.

But in between, along the electric line, there are many new houses, neatly painted and well kept, with flourishing vegetable and flower gardens. This is obviously not all the result of cheap electricity. A few of the better houses are not connected to the electric supply. Education, a good road, and a concentration of diligent, ambitious families has had much—perhaps most—to do with it. But electricity is evidently a factor, and the fact that the Joneses have put in lights or a range or a washing machine raises the social standard of the neighborhood.

Beyond the ends of the lines not all would immediately take current if the lines could be extended. Here, for example, is a man who is applying all his available cash to paying off on his farm, and that concededly is a laudable aim, coming ahead of the purchase of cake-mixers and kilowatts. Not a few have been induced to contract for equipment they could not pay for.

* * *

But as the benefits of some of the non-electrical activities of TVA and other agricultural agencies spread and are adopted, I am convinced that many of these people will acquire the means to avail themselves of electricity. I walked across part of a Northern Mississippi farm, where thousands of pine seedlings and locusts had been planted to stop gullies from cutting further into the owner's fields. TVA had given him the little trees because it profited by preventing the silt from washing into its reservoirs. He had played over that farm as a boy 40 years ago, and even then the gullies were carrying away good earth; but only in the past few years has anyone thought of stopping this erosion and of rebuilding the soil.

The TVA—at what cost to the rest of the country, the current congressional investigation must determine—is doing something for the man in the middle range of the economic scale, the family with a beginning of property, the farmer with a bit of initiative and enterprise. How far the benefits will reach the ill-clad, ill-nourished, and ill-housed third in the Tennessee Valley will depend upon further social reconstruction.

WHERE WHITE COAL IS HARNESSED—NORRIS DAM ATHWART THE CLINCH RIVER SERVES THE PEOPLE OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WITH POWER AND FLOOD CONTROL

VALLEY FARMERS DOMESTICATE THE LIGHTNING—LEFT: A COMMUNITY REFRIGERATOR. RIGHT: ELECTRICITY SHELLS CORN IN A JIFFY

New England Reconstruction

The New England Council Plays Vital Role in Reinvigorating Industrial Strength of the Six Northeastern States, With Interstate Co-operation the Key

By James W. Hook

President of the New England Council. As Told to Robert R. Mullen

NEW ENGLAND believes it has found the answer—at least, part of the answer—to the question: How get out of the rut? This question arises out of a state of mind to which entire geographical areas, it seems, are as subject as individuals.

Yankeeland may not be richer, but it is distinctly more peppy than it was 10 years ago. In those days New England was wrapped in self-satisfaction, glorious memories, and inertia. Today, the story is distinctly changing. Through all these years New England has consistently chalked up a front rank rating in industrial activity among the states. In addition, New England's shoe, cotton, and woolen industries reported first upturns as the nation emerged from the depression and subsequent recession.

I believe that things have grown in promise in a decade in New England, because there has been put into practice a fruitful idea which is also adaptable to other areas in the United States. We call this idea the New England Council.

First, let me tell you my story, because you can multiply that a few hundred times and get something of an idea of what is happening in New England. I was raised on an Iowa farm. After the World War I sought for a future in the East, first in New York, where I became reasonably prosperous. Then I was struck with an ambition that has moved many another man—to own a small factory, where I could produce some one thing of outstanding merit.

* * *

My thoughts turned to New England, because I have always associated quality plants and quality workmanship with New England. New England to me has always meant patient farmers, daring sea captains, shrewd traders, little white cottages by the sea, an aura of sound citizenship. But when I mentioned to friends what I wanted to do, I heard a different story. A strange land was pictured, of great houses on the hill, long empty, as the children raised there had gone off to teach; of silent factories of the mansard roof age in the valleys, post Civil War machinery rusting beyond repair.

Nonetheless, I found the place I wanted. It was mellow, red brick, partly vine covered. Yankee craftsmanship was there. It was a place that manufactured machines for cutting screw threads, and that's all. A Middle Western competitor warned me I'd be out of business within five years. With such a send-off, I set to work.

Right off I discovered one reason for the waning of the old-time spirit was a pervading attitude of self-satisfaction. This was easily corrected in my own business by sending some of the key men west, where they had never been. Their trips opened their eyes and their self-satisfaction vanished. The reaction was really better than I had hoped for. Our business began to prosper. I began to see how much real ingenuity, initiative, and good business sense was latent in many of these slumbrous New England plants.

"Why doesn't New England wake up?" I asked myself. And then I heard of the New England Council.

In 1925 a Yankee manufacturer, John Silsbee Lawrence, scion of the old textile family, cornered the governors of the six New England states at a conference in Maine. He persuaded them to appoint three leading men from each state to meet and talk over what might be done to put back into Yankeeland that old push.

The 18 men met and agreed to replace inertia with enterprise, reactionaryism with progressiveness, a defeatist sense with a courageous spirit.

* * *

One of the 18 remarked that the Yankees made the most of their opportunities in the Town Meeting days and that democracy prospered most, too, when people got together, talked things over, and acted co-operatively.

"Let's give all New England a Town Meeting, then," proposed one of the delegates. And that is what they did. They formed the New England Conference, with the six governors as its head. This meets once a year and is the forum for discussion and planning.

A research program was decided upon, and a means of capitalizing such a program. A private subscription goal of $100,000 a year was set. Dudley Harmon, a native New Englander who had made his mark as a magazine editor and Washington newspaper correspondent, was engaged as executive director for the Council.

As a means of reversing the flow of industry out of New England, favorable information about the area was spread in the form of advertisements in business papers, and in various forms of publicity. New England manufacturers saw the advantages of their region presented in some 500,000 inches of newspaper columns and publicity material. The result has been that some 22,000,000 feet of previously vacant factory space has been returned to productivity.

* * *

For new and old manufacturers alike the Council steadily urges research as a means of finding new products to fill newly discovered needs, and new ways of merchandising. A demand came from the builders of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City for bricks that would match the limestone being used. Those bricks were forthcoming from a New England manufacturer. Another supplied a long-felt want when he produced a cement that would harden under water.

Early in its researches, the New England Council uncovered the strange fact that New England had a large industry that ranks second only to manufacturing: recreation. Beyond the individual advertising of various resorts, little had been done to develop this business.

The Council noted the lack of visitors during the beautiful autumnal period and the slight attention to winter sports, and then urged upon the states the need of yearly appropriations for recreational advertising. Resorts are now open the year around, and the industry has been built up to a $500,000,000 a year business. We have no way of knowing what it was before the Council came along.

In agriculture, the Council found that New England produces less than it eats, and that outside goods are often so carefully graded and so attractively packaged that they are preferred to home-grown foods. Eggs from California once sold in Connecticut for more than the local poultry men were getting. We urged concentration on quality and smart merchandising. New England farm products are now much in demand, and not at a price disadvantage.

The Council regards taxes as very much its business. They affect the location of industry and building of homes. I can't truthfully say we have reduced taxes, but we have organized some 200 local taxpayers' groups and banded them into state organizations, of which the politically potent Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is an example.

* * *

There you have the idea of the New England Council. It is a six-state Town Meeting functioning to analyze, plan, and develop New England.

On Nov. 17 and 18 the New England Governors' Conference will meet and the Council will then complete its fourteenth year. On that occasion I conclude my term as its president. This experience has left me convinced that in the Council we have an idea for vanquishing apathy and dependence upon others as well as other deterrents to progress. I do not believe these obstructions are native to New England or confined to its boundaries. I am sure that if they were more actively combated the nation over, both in business and government, our achievements in economy and democracy would noticeably improve.

New England Council and Greystone Studios

The New England Council Supplies Meeting Ground for Six New England Governors—Back Row: Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Rhode Island; Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Maine; Gov. Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire. Front Row: Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut; and Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts. Above: Dudley Harmon, Executive Director, New England Council

He Has the Common Touch

Frank Capra Explains How He Alters the Tone of Satirical Plays as a Means of Pleasing the Wider Group Reached by the Screen

By Frank Daugherty

THERE'S NOTHING INVOLVED about Director Frank Capra's conception of drama or comedy. His stories usually involve a simple and direct sort of character with a set of persons and circumstances a good deal less direct. He triumphs by reason of his uncompromising forthrightness. And of these characters of Capra's, Mr. Deeds of "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" is, of course, the archetype.

If you try to apply this definition of Capra formula to "Lost Horizon," you are in deep water. Capra himself was troubled by "Lost Horizon."

"I wasn't sure of that picture," he said, "until we had previewed it and were certain that it was headed for success. Tibet seemed a long way to ask people to go to find a solution of their problems, whatever they were. And, of course, that's about all the answer the picture gave to the situation it posed. I was relieved to have the solution of my next picture, 'You Can't Take It With You,' occur nearer home. In fact, the title gave the solution to the whole problem."

"I was convinced when I saw the stage play," he said, speaking of the same George Kaufman-Moss Hart story, "that here was a great idea told through comedy."

His analysis of the picture possibilities of the play received little approval with his studio at first and none at all from the authors. But he understood the stage and the cinema approach as two divergent ways of treating a theme. On the stage "You Can't Take It With You" was a satire on current folkways and events in the United States, in its movie version it became a rose-colored endorsement of nearly everything the play had laughed at.

* * *

Capra was not necessarily breaking new ground when he fashioned the picture in this manner. He had behind him the lessons of "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," his own film and one of the most successful motion pictures ever made. Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" was simflarly adapted in tone to the screen audience, and "Stage Door," a drama by the authors of "You Can't Take It With You." In the last-named play what had been more or less cynical views of the sentimental American scene became, by virtue of more sympathetic treatment in pictures, successful comedy drama with practically no overtones of disapproval. This relates to Capra's basic formula of box office.

"You can't make sport with an audience's cherished beliefs and have a very wide audience," he says. And he elaborates on the theme by pointing out that most of the tongue-in-cheek themes flourish and fade usually within the small circle of the Broadway theater when they do not receive a movie glossing.

Born in Sicily, Frank Capra came to America at the age of six and began his Americanization as a newsboy on the streets of Los Angeles. The same simple directness of approach which makes his pictures memorable gave direction and success to his own early efforts. Despite a good deal of economic difficulty, he graduated from high school at 16, two years too young to enter California Institute of Technology, from which, nevertheless, he was graduated some years later with a degree in science and a scholarship.

* * *

Hollywood had by this time become the working ground of a group of curious people who went about all day making a form of outdoor drama and recording it with a camera—trying to make an art medium of what had been only material for Broadway's penny peep shows. Capra had been editor of his college literary magazine; he turned his hand, now, to writing for the movies.

His earliest efforts were with the company which was later to become Columbia, his present studio. His most important schooling was under a master of screen comedy whose methods even today stamp the whole field of film comedy—Mack Sennett. While with Sennett, Capra first worked with Harry Langdon, and later directed some of the best films that comedian made.

FRANK CAPRA AND JEAN ARTHUR MAKE A DIRECTOR-ACTRESS TEAM THAT HAS SPELLED HITS—THEY WATCH WORK ON "YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"

Capra does not produce anything new. He simply makes the best pictures he can with the materials at hand. Although his method had been slow in bringing him recognition, it has proved to be the best way he could have worked. For today he is in the forefront of his profession, with a long list of worthy pictures that includes "Lady for a Day," "Submarine," "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Lost Horizon," "You Can't Take It With You."

He has not yet made a color picture. He believes that color is still too novel and distracting for the films. Soon he plans to make his first western picture and his first musical. "Westerns," he says, "developed from the adaptability of the camera to the scene in which movies first flourished—the West."

His next picture will have a political theme. He wants to show one of his honest people—say a cowboy senator in the guise of Gary Cooper—against the artificial background of the two august bodies of government we know as the houses of Congress. He thinks the gentleman from Montana as he would fashion him might be enlightening to the Congressmen. But, even if the picture becomes satire, he says, it will have no villains. There should be a laugh in it somewhere for the satirized.

It is sometimes said of Capra that he develops stars, that Gable, Jean Arthur, and others, owe their first real success as comedians to him. Even Cooper, it must be admitted, has greatly developed since "Mr. Deeds." But Capra modestly disclaims the personal effect.

* * *

"If I can take credit for the good players which crowd my pictures," he said, "it is because there are so many good players in Hollywood from which to choose." He laughed.

"I used to look at European films and wish it were possible to get actors such as the French and Russians have in their pictures. They seemed completely fresh and natural. It was only after I traveled in France and Russia that I learned that directors in those countries envy us our great company of accomplished actors quite as heartily as we envy them theirs.

"'You have such wonderful actors, even for the smallest parts!' they told me. 'No wonder Americans make good pictures.'

"I've come to think they're right."

Capra's pictures, more than most others made in Hollywood, have led the way back toward the technique the screen abandoned when it left off making silent pictures. Dialogue is cut to a minimum, a mobile camera again gives fluid motion to what had almost become a static screen. The last two or three years, he thinks, have done much in these ways for the betterment of pictures.

Each of his own pictures costs him nearly a year of labor. He can't make them faster, even when he tries, and it is a source of wonder to him that sometimes other directors shoot creditable efforts in five or six weeks.

"Maybe you can't make them faster," I said, "because you have your own way in your studio. Directors less highly paid, with less authority, have to do what they're told." He didn't smile.

"I was the same," he said, "when I was getting $25 a week and even the wardrobe people were ordering me about the lot."

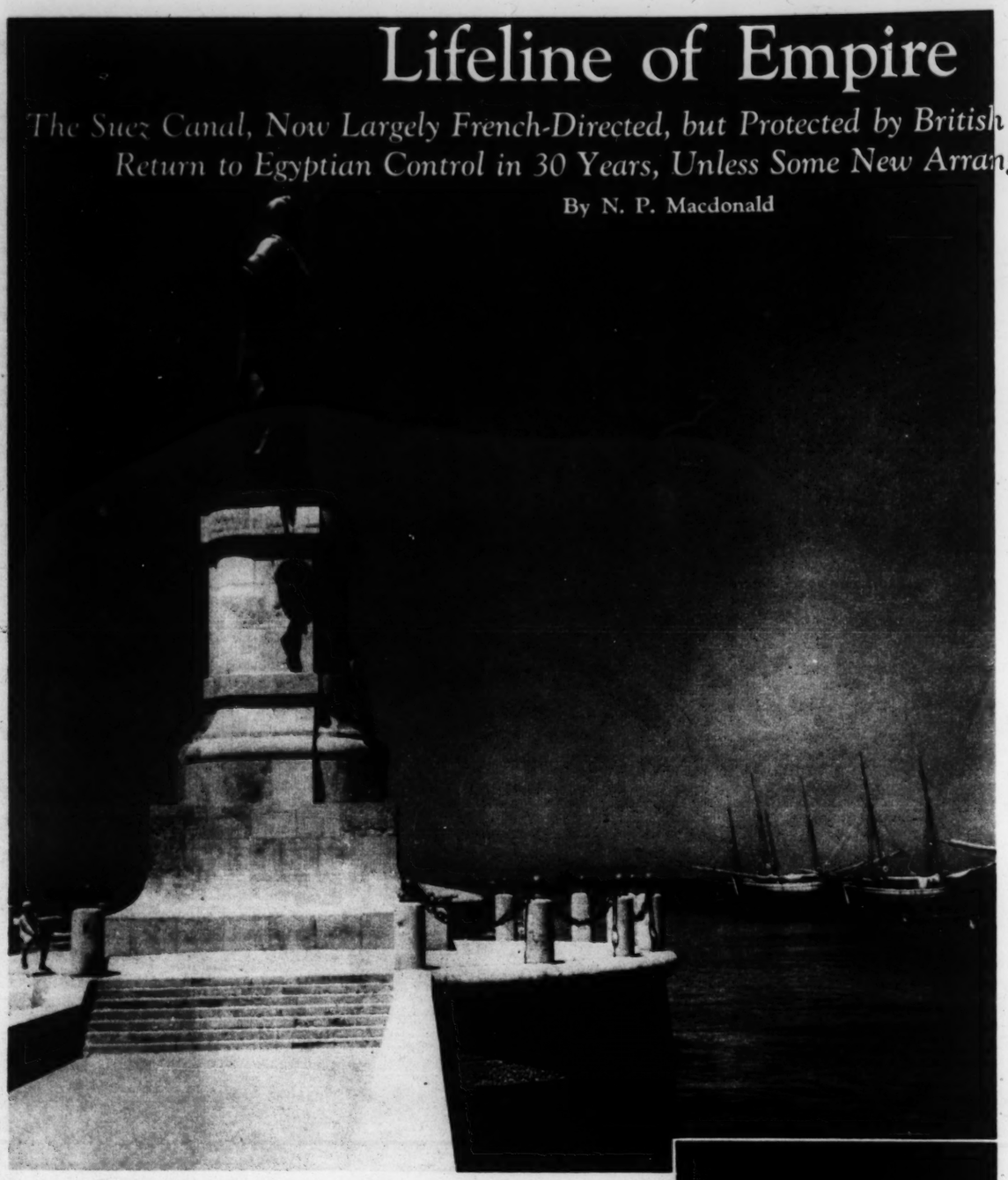
This may partly explain why a Frank Capra picture can never be described as "just another movie."

FRANK CAPRA, WHO CAME TO AMERICA FROM SICILY, TOOK THE AMERICAN ROUTE FROM NEWSBOY TO FAME

Lifeline of Empire

The Suez Canal, Now Largely French-Directed, but Protected by British Arms, Is Scheduled to Return to Egyptian Control in 30 Years, Unless Some New Arrangement Is Made

By N. P. Macdonald



© Screen Traveler, from Gendreau

GUARDIAN OF THE CANAL

A Great Statue of Ferdinand DeLesseps, Under Whose Direction the Cut Was Built, Stands Like a Traffic Officer at the Port Said End, Guiding Ships Into the Unruffled Waters of the Cut

THE SUEZ CANAL IS 69 years old. But its most important birthday will be in 1968, when it reaches the age of 99 and the concession granted by the Egyptian Government to the Canal Company expires. What will then happen to this strip of water which is sometimes called the lifeline of the British Empire? Or will its future have been decided long before that by the pressure of political events in Europe?

By the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Suez Canal is to be protected by British armed forces until such time as the Egyptian army and air force are able to undertake this task. During the war in Ethiopia, tension between Britain and Italy led to rumors, which the Egyptian press would not deny, that Britain was building fortifications in the Canal Zone.

The political situation in Egypt itself makes the future of the Suez Canal uncertain. Britain will never abandon the canal to an unfriendly Egypt, and she cannot, therefore, afford to let the Egyptians adopt too independent a foreign policy. As each of the shares in the Canal Company is now worth approximately 24,000 francs, the expiry of the concession in 30 years' time causes some anxiety to the shareholders, and also to the French management of the company in their office at No. 1, Rue d'Astorg, Paris.

It was once proposed that the Egyptian Government should extend the concession for another 40 years, to 2008. According to this plan, which was put forward in 1910, Egypt was to be paid £4,000,000 in cash, and receive, after 1921, a proportion of the net profits on a rising scale. For 1937, this proportion would have been between £600,000 and £700,000.

The Egyptian Government approved the scheme in principle, but it was defeated in the General Assembly by 66 votes to 1, Zaghloul Pasha being leader of the Opposition.

A Suez Canal was planned, and even begun, by King Seti, in 1340 B. C. In the 3,269 years that elapsed between the King's engineering efforts and the final opening of the waterway in 1869, when the Empress Eugenie sailed through the canal on Nov. 17 in the French Imperial yacht, many had planned the cutting of a canal, including Napoleon. But, where they had failed, the Frenchman, Ferdinand de Lesseps, succeeded, and the sea route between London and Bombay was shortened by 4,500 miles as a result. De Lesseps's success with Suez made his subsequent failure and disgrace in Panama Canal project the more tragic.

At the outset, the Egyptian Government had a financial interest in the Suez Canal, but they surrendered it in 1875, when Disraeli, who borrowed the money from the Rothschilds, paid the Khedive Ismail £4,000,000 for 176,602 of the total 400,000 shares in the Canal Company. Although much criticized at the time, Disraeli's investment has proved abundantly worthwhile for Britain, the shares in 1937 having been worth approximately £78,000,000.

It is widely believed that Britain controls the Suez Canal. Actually, as a single holder of shares, she has 25 votes, the maximum number allowed to the possessor of more than 25 shares, and she is represented on the board by only 10 directors out of a total of 32, against 19 Frenchmen, 2 Egyptians and one Dutchman.

Among the British directors are Sir Ian Malcolm, Lord Cromer, the British Government representatives, and Lord Cadman, chief of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The oil tankers of this concern provide much of the Canal traffic. The French directors include General Maxime Weygand, late chief of the French General Staff. Suez Canal directorships are most desirable, for 2 per cent of the company's annual profits is set aside for remunerations of the directors, each of whom has, in recent years, received between £3,000 and £4,000 a year.

The total tonnage which passed through the canal in 1937 showed an increase of 12.7 per cent, being 36,491,000, or 4,112,000 more than in 1936. Of this total, British ships accounted for 17,254,000 tons, being followed by Italy with 5,866,000 tons, and Germany with a tonnage of 3,313,000. The largest users of the waterway in 1937 were the Lloyd Triestino, with 3,913,000 tons; the British Tanker Company, 3,019,000 tons, and the P. & O. and associate lines with 2,913,000 tons.

Britain's share of traffic through the Suez Canal, generally considered to be a good barometer of world trade, decreased from 54 per cent of the total in 1934 to 46 per cent in 1936, the balance being supplied by 21 other nations. During 1935 and 1936, 381 fewer ships flying the Red Ensign passed through the canal, a decrease of 7.5 per cent on the normal total. The 1936 figures, largely owing to the tension between Britain and Italy at that time, were the lowest recorded since 1926, except for 1932, when world depression was at its depths.

But although the number of ships decreased, the war in Ethiopia provided compensation to the Canal Company for the loss of more normal traffic. Each week during the campaign the Italians paid £50,000 in dues for troopships and supply vessels bound to and from East Africa.

The war caused many people to wonder whether the canal should be closed to Italy, declared by the League of Nations to be the aggressor state. According to the Convention reached at Constantinople in 1888, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Holland, Russia, and Turkey, it was agreed that the canal should "always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace" to warships and merchant vessels of all nationalities.

During the Spanish-American War of 1898 some warships set out from Barcelona for the Philippine Islands, and on arriving at Port Said sought permission to refuel. In the interests of neutrality, this permission was refused, since the ships had sufficient fuel aboard to enable them to return to Barcelona, which they were forced to do.

When Russia fought Japan early in this century, it was proposed to close the Suez Canal to Russian warships. Nothing came of this, and the Czar's fleet sailed through the waterway to its defeat in the Pacific.

The volume of products which pass through the waterway includes much of the world's rubber and tea, 60 per cent of its tin and wolfram, 80 per cent of its supply of raw silk, and 35 per cent of its wool.

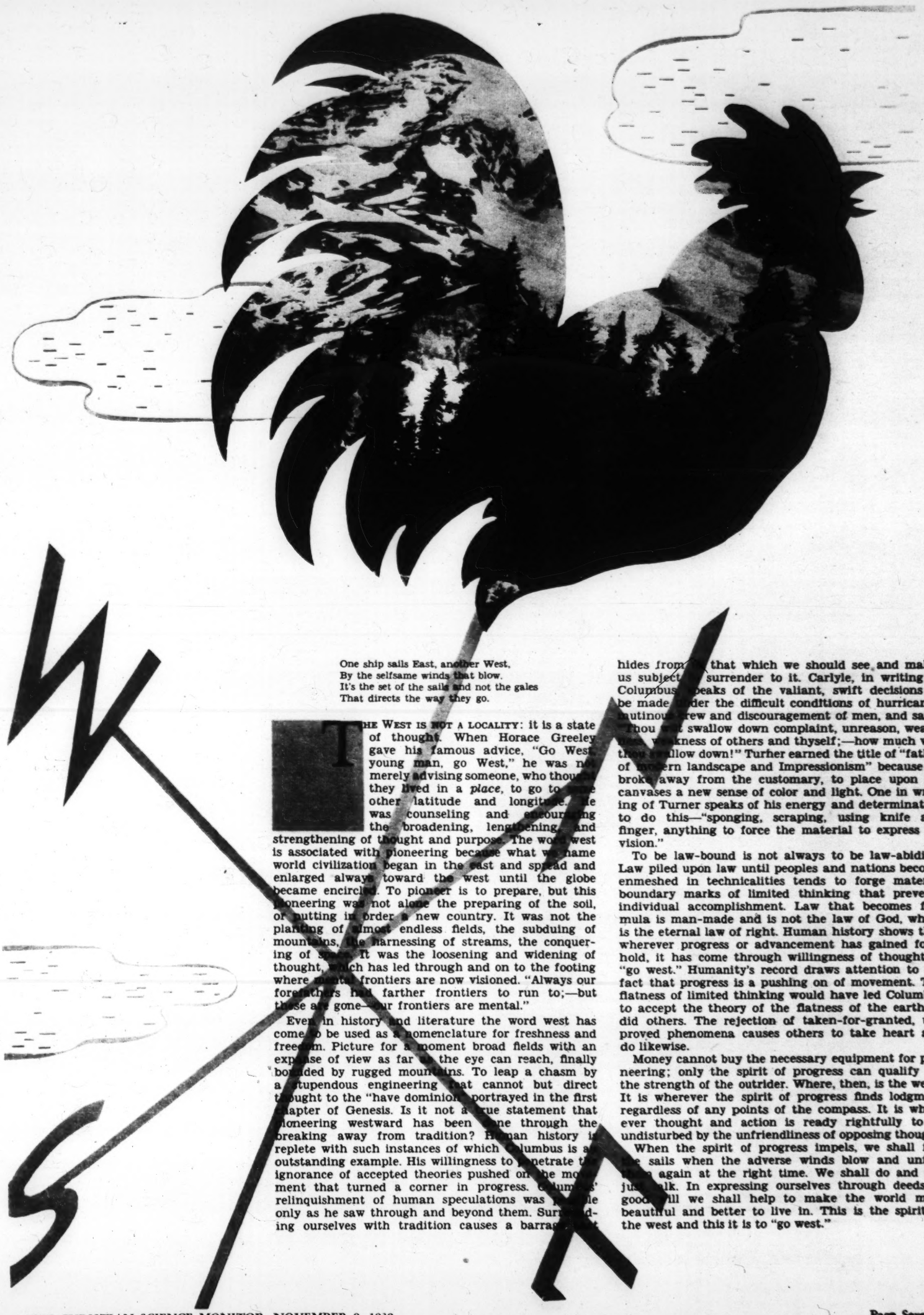
All ships passing through the canal have to declare the number of passengers, and the tonnage of cargo they are carrying. For each passenger a tax of 6s. has to be paid, and a similar sum for each ton of cargo (Suez Canal ton=100 cubic feet). For ships in ballast the charge is 3s. per ton. These dues are paid either in English currency or Egyptian piastres.

It is often said that the Canal Company makes abnormally high profits. But out of these profits 100 pilots and 2,000 other employees have to be paid, and a waterway 100 miles long has to be kept open, in good repair and constantly improved. Since the Suez Canal was built, the company has spent 1,000,000,000 gold francs in improving it.

In any case the canal dues have little effect on the ultimate retail prices of commodities passing through it. The wholesale price of wool would be only .3 per cent lower if it traveled by a longer route; sugar, which is bulky, would be 2.8 per cent cheaper, rice 3.1 per cent, and jute only 1.6 per cent lower in cost.

WHERE IS THE WEST?

By Mary L. Allen



One ship sails East, another West,
By the selfsame winds that blow.
It's the set of the sails and not the gales
That directs the way they go.

THE WEST IS NOT A LOCALITY: it is a state of thought. When Horace Greeley gave his famous advice, "Go West, young man, go West," he was not merely advising someone, who thought they lived in a *place*, to go to some other latitude and longitude. He was counseling and encouraging the broadening, lengthening, and strengthening of thought and purpose. The word west is associated with pioneering because what we name world civilization began in the east and spread and enlarged always toward the west until the globe became encircled. To pioneer is to prepare, but this pioneering was not alone the preparing of the soil, or putting in order a new country. It was not the planting of almost endless fields, the subduing of mountains, the harnessing of streams, the conquering of space. It was the loosening and widening of thought, which has led through and on to the footing where mental frontiers are now visioned. "Always our forefathers had farther frontiers to run to;—but those are gone—our frontiers are mental."

Even in history and literature the word west has come to be used as a nomenclature for freshness and freedom. Picture for a moment broad fields with an expanse of view as far as the eye can reach, finally bounded by rugged mountains. To leap a chasm by a stupendous engineering feat cannot but direct thought to the "have dominion" portrayed in the first chapter of Genesis. Is it not a true statement that pioneering westward has been done through the breaking away from tradition? Human history is replete with such instances of which Columbus is an outstanding example. His willingness to penetrate the ignorance of accepted theories pushed on the moment that turned a corner in progress. Columbus' relinquishment of human speculations was possible only as he saw through and beyond them. Surrounding ourselves with tradition causes a barrage that hides from us that which we should see, and makes us subject to surrender to it. Carlyle, in writing of Columbus, speaks of the valiant, swift decisions to be made under the difficult conditions of hurricanes, mutinous crew and discouragement of men, and says: "Thou wilt swallow down complaint, unreason, weariness, weakness of others and thyself;—how much wilt thou swallow down!" Turner earned the title of "father of modern landscape and Impressionism" because he broke away from the customary, to place upon his canvases a new sense of color and light. One in writing of Turner speaks of his energy and determination to do this—"sponging, scraping, using knife and finger, anything to force the material to express his vision."

To be law-bound is not always to be law-abiding. Law piled upon law until peoples and nations become enmeshed in technicalities tends to forge material boundary marks of limited thinking that prevents individual accomplishment. Law that becomes formula is man-made and is not the law of God, which is the eternal law of right. Human history shows that wherever progress or advancement has gained foothold, it has come through willingness of thought to "go west." Humanity's record draws attention to the fact that progress is a pushing on of movement. The flatness of limited thinking would have led Columbus to accept the theory of the flatness of the earth as did others. The rejection of taken-for-granted, unproved phenomena causes others to take heart and do likewise.

Money cannot buy the necessary equipment for pioneering; only the spirit of progress can qualify for the strength of the outrider. Where, then, is the west? It is wherever the spirit of progress finds lodgment regardless of any points of the compass. It is wherever thought and action is ready rightfully to be undisturbed by the unfriendliness of opposing thought.

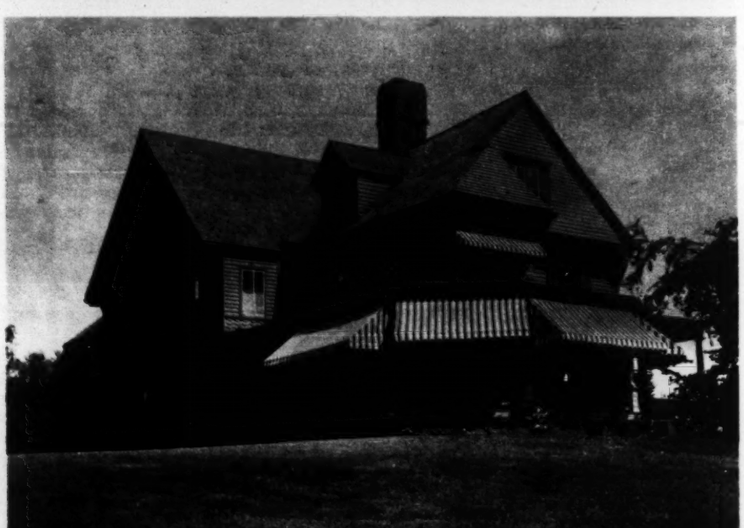
When the spirit of progress impels, we shall furl the sails when the adverse winds blow and unfurl them again at the right time. We shall do and not just talk. In expressing ourselves through deeds of goodness will we shall help to make the world more beautiful and better to live in. This is the spirit of the west and this it is to "go west."

After the Whi

Across the Face of the Nation Are the Homes of the Which They Have Retreated When Thei

By Erwin D. Canha

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Chris



International News, Underwood and Underwood

HOMES OF TWO REPUBLICANS

Above: "The Beeches," Northampton, Mass., Where Calvin Coolidge Retired After the White House. Below: Sturdy Home of a Sturdy President, the Oyster Bay Home of Theodore Roosevelt

WHAT NATIONAL EDIFICES do we have that are more revealing, or more touching, or historically less known (with an exception or two) than the homes to which our great public men have retired? Not only one article, but a whole guidebook could be written about the diverse spots to which ex-Presidents have retreated after the storm and stress of their days in the White House. And this article can only refer to a few of them.

The whole subject is brought up by the building operations now taking place on Dutchess Hill, Hyde Park, New York. There President Roosevelt is having built his own retreat. No man can say that the mere construction of this new, secluded little stone house means that Mr. Roosevelt intends to retire in 1940, eschewing a third term. For it would be equally possible for him to use the house as an escape from Washington, while remaining President.

* * *

But even Mr. Roosevelt—who temperamentally enjoys being Chief Executive and thrives under the arduous task—has now turned away from the White House and is seeking solitude. Already he has his mother's manor house on the Hudson, Hyde Park House, but that is not his own. It too easily fills with other people, and it does not suit his needs. Already, too, Mr. Roosevelt has his "Little White House" at Warm Spring, Georgia—a charming, white-painted cottage on top of a hill they call Pine Mountain. But it, too, is unsuitable. So the President is preparing what he regards as an ideal retreat for the future—a house whose plans he drew himself—containing a big living room, two small bedrooms, a kitchen and servants' room, a porch in front and a terrace behind. That's all.

Still, it is too early to write definitely about Mr. Roosevelt's plans of retirement. We shall see what we shall see. What else is there to examine, as we turn the pages of American homes in which our great men have sought refreshment after labor?

Herbert Hoover, only surviving ex-President, lives in one of the most alluring spots of all, and certainly in the most ingratiating climate. His house, designed by Mrs. Hoover, stands almost atop the wide ridge which runs roughly between the Pacific and San Francisco Bay, some miles from each. It faces eastward toward the bay, looking down over the neat little city of Palo Alto and the campus of Leland Stanford University. Tall eucalyptus trees decorate the campus, orange groves and nut groves and all sorts of market gardens and millionaires' estates fill the neighboring miles. Spicy, sub-tropical odors rise on the soft breezes to the Hoover home. You can fairly taste the lotus. And yet Mr. Hoover's study faces eastward!

And then there is the home in Northampton, Mass., to which Calvin Coolidge retired. A fine, big house, just the place where a Vermont boy might relax after he had made good in a big world and wanted his roots to sink back into New England soil. But, as William Allen White points out in his new Coolidge biography, "A Puritan in Babylon," Mr. Coolidge found that you couldn't turn the hands of the clock all the way back—that the tourists would still drive past the house, and stop and point him out as he poked about the yard with his collies. He could not walk down town, only mildly observed, and talk to cronies. He could not enter fully once more into the pattern of small-city life. He was a national figure and the pressures of Washington and Wall Street invaded peaceful Northampton.

Woodrow Wilson's stately brick mansion on S Street, in Washington, was scarcely a haven of retirement, for the wartime President was an invalid in the years he lingered there after leaving the White House. Oddly, it is only a few doors away from Herbert Hoover's Washington house, another imposing town mansion, which he has not entered since leaving office.

* * *

One recent President—and the most active of them all—had the most peaceful residence. Theodore Roosevelt's country house at Oyster Bay is typical of the large Long Island residence—a fine, rambling Victorian house looking down toward the peaceful water a few hundred yards away, with apple and pear trees around, and room to ride horses, and a tranquil countryside for miles about.

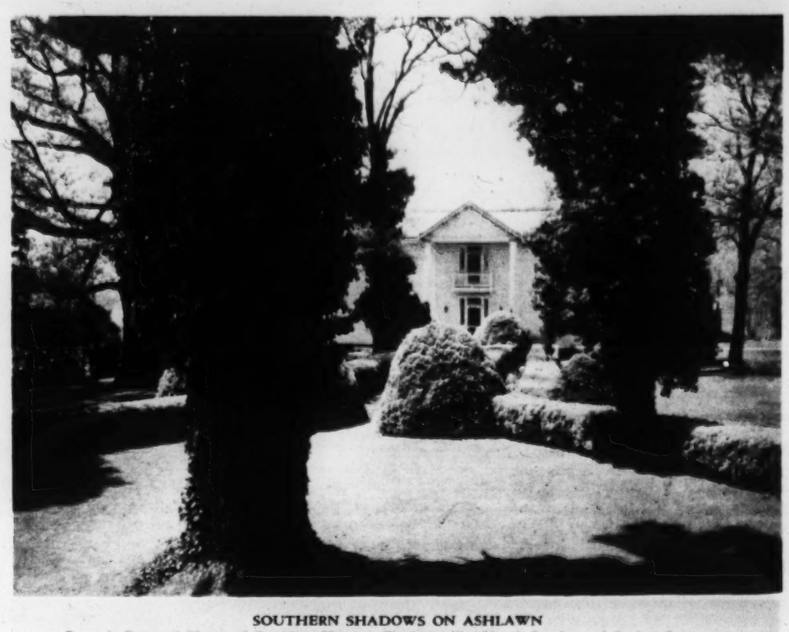
Before T. R.'s time there were a number of undistinguished houses, many now demolished, in which retiring Presidents like Benjamin Harrison and Chester A. Arthur and Rutherford B. Hayes sought to take up the old lines. Their nineteenth-century ugliness adds salt and tartness to this otherwise too-urbane galaxy.

For after them we take a long jump back to the early days of the Republic, and we find great houses, indeed.

Mount Vernon, of course, stands at the head of them all—in many respects the nation's greatest shrine, visited by more people than any other similar place, and on the whole living up to all their expectations and by its very dignity heightening the stature of Washington himself. For, though the

Ewing Galloway

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL—
Left: Mr. Hoover's Palo Alto Home Looks Down on San Francisco Bay and Leland Stanford's Eucalyptus Trees. Above: Porticoed Home of Andrew Jackson, Near Nashville, Tennessee



SOUTHERN SHADOWS ON ASHLAWN
Recently Restored Home of President Monroe, Charlottesville, Va. A Landscaped Setting Recaptures an Appropriate Romantic Note

White House

mes of the Presidents—Cottages and Mansions to Vhen Their Days in Office Were Over

win D. Canham

Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

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house is not large and imposing, it has the quality of greatness. However comfortably it sits on its hill-top, with its appealing gardens, there is majesty in its very modesty as it looks down on the broad Potomac and back toward the capital city.

Two other great houses are almost to be classed with Mount Vernon. One is Monticello, Jefferson's home near Charlottesville, Va., and the other is the Adams mansion in Quincy, Mass. They are peculiarly linked. For, after the smoke of Federalist warfare had partly blown away, those two old Romans—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—sat in their peaceful homes in Massachusetts and Virginia and exchanged a classic correspondence. Monticello is perhaps the most lordly of all the retreats, but it is mellowed by Jefferson's gadgets—his bed, from which you could dismount into either of two rooms, his dumbwaiter, his double-faced clock. And the Adams house, with its stately Queen Anne mahogany panels, its Louis Seize chairs and sofas, its porcelain and books and other diplomatic remnants brought back from various Adams missions to Europe in 1789 or 1801 or 1817.

* * *

Some day, no doubt, there will be such shrines not alone on the Atlantic seaboard or the hunting shires of Virginia. There are, as a matter of fact, places like The Hermitage, near Nashville, the beautiful home of Andrew Jackson; and the re-created town of Old Salem in Illinois, where the young Lincoln went to practice law, evokes the same atmosphere.

Of course, another article altogether could be written of how great men have lived and tried to enjoy their rest in these retreats. Few of them, history reveals, found complete repose. At Monticello, Claude Bowers writes of Jefferson: "The uninvited guests continued to pour in on him, and frequently the hall was lined with the unfamiliar faces of the pilgrims, curiously watching a weak old man on his way to the dining-room." Almost his sole consolations were the Adams correspondence and the fact that near by (and here are two more still-visible retreats) were James and Dolly Madison at Montpelier, or James Monroe at Charlottesville, Va.

But that is an unduly sad picture. Jefferson never sought to avoid his duties, even in retirement, and he probably enjoyed the pilgrims—in moderation—just as Herbert Hoover in Palo Alto flushes with pride when a small motorcar with a back-seat crowded with children creeps in low gear past the gateposts.

Wide World

THE PRESIDENT HAS A CHOICE OF HOMES
Above: The Hyde Park Estate to Which President Roosevelt Has Retired for Frequent Respites. Left: The Georgia White House at Warm Spring. Right: President Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia Inspect Modest House Near Val Kill, N. Y., to Which the President Plans to Retire After He Has Finished His Work at the White House

Among the New Books

American Playwrights Today

Contemporary American Playwrights, by Burns Mantle. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

BURNS MANTLE has discovered a way of classifying the playwrights of the United States and, as part of that process, evaluating them. He begins with the prize winners of the major annual awards for best plays during the past 20 years and continues with a discussion of potential prize winners—the writers who have done good work that has not yet won the accolade. As to the Pulitzer prize and its like Mr. Mantle has little to say, being a wise and amiable commentator, and knowing how the so-called standards of dramatic significance have fluctuated through the years in accordance with the shifting points of view held by those who have the say in giving prizes.

* * *

Other classifications on Mr. Mantle's index include the group with a poetic bent, the family collaborators, playwrights who have been graduated from newspaper work, novelists who have turned out plays and playwrights of quality who may ring the bell again although they have had no marked success in recent years.

Classifications, on the other hand, are not to be given undue weight. Because a writer wins a prize under a certain happy conjunction of favorable opinion in the jury is not to be taken as proof that he is a playwright of distinction. This, deservedly, has often been pointed out. Something definite arises out of these contests when the same writer wins twice. Then there is opportunity to distinguish among the various fortuitous elements that creep into these awards, and decide for oneself just how much quality and ability may be ascribed to any writer. In the front rank stands George S. Kaufman, who works so well in collaboration that to him must be ascribed the chief talent engaged in the successes he has evolved with the help of others. Or, let us say, he knows how to make other's ideas work.

* * *

Robert Sherwood is a lone worker of high achievement by all box-office tests. Of course, one must decide for oneself what one means by a good play. If one seeks a quality of contemporary comment that is a cut above a purely emotional level the search will not necessarily lead straight to the box office. Nor may one be altogether sold on several playmakers who seem to have adopted a program of rewriting the successes of others.

Eugene O'Neill emerges from Mr. Mantle's discussion as an original who has been proved through the years. Clifford Odets promises well because of his social consciousness. George Abbott is top man in the sure-fire hit field.

Mr. Mantle's compilation includes brief accounts of the accomplishments of scores of writers, and his thorough index completes a useful addition to any working library about the theater.

E. C. S.

Considering the Decline of History

Aspects of History, by E. E. Kellett. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s.

MR. KELLETT has written a book of great fascination which indirectly throws a sharp light upon the unsatisfactory condition of historical literature at the present moment. He considers the historians of the past, from Pentaur, who talked of the exploits of Ramses at the battle of Kadesh, to the fantastic maunderings of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, and discovers that each of them tended to view the development of mankind under some particular aspect. The Hebrew chroniclers, for example, saw history as a branch of theology. Livy and Herodotus made it the excuse for fine literary flourishes. Mitford used it as an instrument of propaganda. His High Toryism led him to the conclusion that it was Liberalism which drove Satan from heaven, and his history of Greece is cast in the mold of the same type of thought.

Now, one inevitable effect of regarding history as the exemplification of a certain theory of life is inaccuracy. Where facts do not easily fit in with the system of thought which the particular writer professes, they have to be manhandled into some sort of rough conformity. Mitford's work is full of distortions and misrepresentations. Froude missed out nearly all the shadows in his portrait of Henry VIII. Macaulay, though scrupulous enough in respect of particular events, deliberately or unconsciously, on account of his Whig prepossessions, threw his entire story of England under William III into a false perspective.

The serious historical student of today is encouraged to strive after accuracy before all things. He is stimulated to search out original authorities, to sacrifice epigrams to facts, and strong judgments to patient and impartial statements. Bury says it is no part of the historian's duty to make his work interesting; history is a branch of natural science, and must have natural science's stern regard for exact knowledge.

* * *

Moreover, there is in the contemporary world a keen and widespread interest in history. In 1926, an International Congress for Historical Sciences was founded. In held its eighth gathering at Zurich during the summer of 1938. This gathering was attended by some thousand historians from 40 or more countries. The Congress is, in fact, supported by 29 European, five Asiatic, six Latin-American, two North American, and two African governments. During this past year alone the members of this Congress have done work of great value in the investigation of problems of immensely wide range.

Theoretically, then, the historical landscape ought to be smiling in the sunshine. Errors of past historians have been eliminated; there is a keen general interest in matters of history; and research is being carried on with indefatigable zeal. Yet the fact remains that, whereas in the benighted gloom of the nineteenth century, as Prof. G. M. Trevelyan has pointed out, historians helped to form the thought and judgment of the people just as much as did poets and novelists, this is no longer the case. Today, historians count for little or nothing in the formation of public opinion.

* * *

The reason is not difficult to find. The modern tendency has been to make serious history unreadable. Mr. Philip Guedalla once remarked that contemporary historians make the French Revolution look like an accident to a card index. They concentrate on the discovery of minute and mostly insignificant facts. They rarely or never attempt to correlate these facts into an intelligible whole. They bring a multitude of bricks—but have small conception of a building. Consequently, in spite of an atmosphere congenial to historical writing, they make little appeal to any but specialists.

The pendulum has swung too far over from the practice of the writers whom Mr. Kellett mainly considers. They had their faults, grave ones, it is true; and it is well not to repeat them. But it is well also not to neglect their enormous virtues, their capacity for wide views and broad judgments, and their intense readableness, qualities to which Mr. Kellett does full justice.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Boost for Ballet

Blast at Ballet, a Corrective for the American Audience, by Lincoln Kirstein. New York: Privately Printed. $1.

LINCOLN KIRSTEIN'S pamphleteering blast, not so fiery as its paper cover, is directed mainly at "Russianballet" and "The Great Conspiracy" among managers, patrons and critics, to perpetuate it in the United States.

The Ballet Caravan, Lincoln Kirstein, director, is exempt from assault, as are all the other young companies who are now wearing a mantle of titular Americanism over their classic tutus. Mr. Kirstein trustfully places the future of contemporary ballet in their hands.

However calculated as an aid, it is an error of timing to bring out this publication just as the Ballet Caravan is starting on its first transcontinental tour. By putting Americanballet on the defensive, he weakens its position. In assailing the foreign form, now tangibly present and brilliantly successful in Massine's New Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, he forgets that every knock is a boost.

Nor can the tender young Caravan prove itself on paper. The prospective Americanballet will not develop from words. As a matter of fact, it is still in an adolescent stage. If it has the freshness and spontaneity of youth, it has also its naïveté, more often in the sense of childishness than of charm. Its choice and presentation of native subject is frequently puerile. Its home talent still needs cultivating.

Mr. Kirstein sets forth a not unattainable idea of an American style. It "springs or should spring," he says, "from our own training and environment, which was not in an Imperial School or a Parisian imitation of it. Ours is a style bred also from basket-ball courts, track and swimming meets and junior proms. Our style springs from the personal atmosphere of recognizable American types as exemplified by the behavior of movie stars like Ginger Rogers, Carole Lombard, or the late Jean Harlow. It is frank, open, fresh and friendly. It can be funny without seeming arch, and serious without seeming pained. . . .

"The Russians keep their audience at arm's length. We almost invite ours to dance with us." And then he lists, with suitable descriptions, Fred Astaire, Paul Haakon, Buddy Ebsen and Ray Bolger, as dancers who "have the American style." "And so," he adds, "has the cynical footwork of Donald Duck and Popeye, the Sailor. It is this kind of feeling we will have to find and accentuate in order to provide American dancers with their best background, and American dance audiences with their best entertainment." Why not just go to the movies?

Yes, it's lively writing. Mr. Kirstein is the only balletophile in the United States who writes with distinction, a proper respect for words as a medium of expression, except when he gets too precious or too consciously clever, revelling in the paradoxical juxtaposition of adjectives, and other little artifices that he will doubtless outgrow.

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British Lecturer in America—Lenin's Career—A London Letter

Thrice a Stranger, by Vera Brittain. Gollancz. 10s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Lenin, by Christopher Hollis. Longmans. 10s. 6d. Milwaukee: Bruce. $2.50.
John Cornford, edited by Pat Sloan. Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.
Rococo, by A. E. Grantham. The Bodley Head. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

THE NEW INSTALLMENT of Miss Vera Brittain's autobiography is concerned entirely with her residence and her lecture tours in the United States. She was living in New York State during 1925-26, a time when she found much to criticize in a country which does not take kindly to criticism. By 1934 and 1937 she had repented and she and the country had changed. She had become a best seller and the United States had had the slump. Now she can walk the tightrope of Anglo-American relationships with skill. What she has to give is mainly a lecturer's impressions, and through them all runs her intermittent feminism and pacifism.

Like many an English celebrity who is booked for one of those phenomenal tours, Miss Brittain had plenty of shocks. She found herself bought and dispatched as a commodity from city to city, living on trains and feeling on arrival like a bone which is being disputed by a number of dogs. The lecturer has to be as eloquent as Pericles, but that is wasted unless he is as diplomatic as a cardinal, too. And here we come to it: the continual, the international problem of the English lecturer in the United States.

* * *

Miss Brittain has the rather good suggestion that all English lecturers should go to Washington first and read the inscription on the Lincoln memorial; and the even better one that they should take a course of training in lecturing before they start. To most English people this sounds like a waste of time; not because they think they cannot be improved nor even that they cannot be trained; but because lecturing in England is an ill-paid, sparse, and despised profession. It is largely amateur; it is always ill-organized. English audiences go to be amused or exhorted but not to be instructed, and, if they are bored, then who was so foolish as to expect not to be bored by a lecture! The American audience makes sterner demands and will not be put off with a negligent manner and neglected matter.

It is said that English lecturers are prone to sin in this way. It is sometimes said that they are distant to their audiences and rude to their hosts. I have certainly known English lecturers rude in England. Why? There is a variety of explanations. The lecturer arrives after a long journey to be thrust among people fresh and eager for the fray (and prey). Not a speaker by profession but, say, a writer or a natural scientist who is used to being alone, he may very likely have no gregarious gifts, no easy manner in a crowd; and cannot but be conscious that a good many of his audience have come to hear him because he is famous and not because they want to hear what he has to say. It is unusual to find the gifts of the speaker, the cardinal, and the actor all rolled into one person.

* * *

The English also have an obsession with privacy (as Miss Brittain notes) and American gregariousness, which has grown out of long distances and isolated pioneer life, is terrifying and strange to them. The ease of a common language is also apt to deceive the unwary into the illusion that there are a common background and automatic responses. Miss Brittain's warning ought to be read by all who are thinking, rather lightly, of going across.

Mr. Christopher Hollis's new life of Lenin is interesting for the light it throws on the origins of the recent purges. It is, on the whole, an unfavorable Life, though not on its private side. On that all agree. Lenin was a charming and model husband and son. The exclusive preoccupation of the very great with the cause they bring to success has always something monstrous in it; particularly when their rigidity, ruthlessness, and calculation affect the lives of millions of human beings to whom, as individuals, the great man is indifferent. But in the long history of futile revolutionary movements, Lenin's career stands out almost refreshingly successful. He was not the mystically dedicated professional revolutionary, but the methodically dedicated.

* * *

His great error was, as Mr. Hollis says, that he believed he could export his revolution. He understood Russia as no one else did in his time, certainly better than the more brilliant Trotzky, who, it is worth noting, was his enemy until the last moment; but he did not understand Western Europe at all. He falsified Marxism by his success in Russia and Marxism in turn misled him in his attitude to the West. Yet here one must hesitate: Lenin knew that the war was going to be his opportunity; and the same may be said now of revolutionary movements. Is it so certain that nationalism would be proof against revolution in the event of another world war? Lenin may merely have misread the timetable; and Marx, like all prophets of millennia, was vague about the precise time.

John Cornford was one of those many young Englishmen of family and education who have thrown in their political lot with that imaginary unit called "the working classes" and who felt that when the Spanish civil war began, the Marxist clock had struck one of its crucial hours. So a young man of outstanding talents lost his life. There can be no doubt that the International Brigade changed the course of the Spanish War; and it may yet be shown to have saved democracy in Europe: what, by an irony, the Brigade certainly did—and a large number of its members were Communists—was to prevent the establishment of communism in that country. The present memoir on John Cornford reveals a dour, indoctrinated, unhappy but brilliant figure.

* * *

Mrs. Grantham's "Rococo" has for its central figure that Prince Henry of Prussia who regarded himself and has been sometimes regarded as a superior general and statesman to his brother, Frederick the Great. But instead of a kingdom he had merely Rheinsberg, and there, when the baroque gave its last blooms in the Indian summer of rococo, he cultivated his passion for France, music, and the arts. In the portraits there is something comical and pathetic about this wide-eyed and bewigged man with the long upper lip and the air of a disappointed chow. Something cold, vain, and envious, and yet clever and kind. France was his lasting passion; it was strange in a prince of fiercest autocracy, but he liked even the revolutionaries; he loved listening to the French language. He lived on Voltaire. And Rheinsberg itself was one of those many Versailles which were built all over Germany in her emergence from Teutonic barbarism. A few well-worn clichés apart, this book is a very agreeable evocation of the time.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Portrait of a Village, by Francis Brett Young (Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.75). Quiet description of a quiet English village and its inhabitants. Illustrated with engravings on wood by Joan Hassall.

Transgressor in the Tropics, by Negley Farson (Harcourt, Brace, $2.50), is a record of the same kind of journalism in the rough which characterized his previous best seller. South America, instead of Europe, provides the scene, with the addition of humidity.

Little Lives, by Julie C. Kenly (Appleton Century, $2.50), relates the amazingly similar methods employed by insects attacking problems of living similar to those faced by men.

Charles Darwin, by Geoffrey West (Yale, $3.50), throws more light on the life and home background of the "Father of Evolution" than any previous attack or eulogy written.

Helps for Beginners, by Arthur Hammond (American Photography, $0.50). An expert explains good camera methods to novices.

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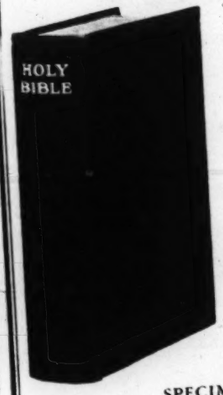

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to Bā'ă-läh, that is, to Kĭr'-jäth-jĕ'ă-rĭm, which belonged to Judah, to bring up thence the ark of God the LORD, that dwelleth between the

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Europe's New Map . . .

. . Italy

Continued from Page 2, Col. 2

observers guessing as to its real significance—but on a definite military alliance, which binds the two dictators to support each other in all their claims. Europe now knows that the German-Italian military alliance is a fact, and the existence of a bloc of the two totalitarian States must henceforth be taken into account for a proper estimate of the immediate political evolution of European and world problems.

Signor Mussolini has often declared his readiness to resume active political co-operation with Britain and France when the outstanding differences which still divide Italy from those two countries have been eliminated. And their elimination is conditional to the Anglo-French formal recognition of the Fascist conquest in Ethiopia, the settlement of the Spanish problem along the lines already agreed upon by Italy and Britain in the Anglo-Italian Pact of April 16, 1938, the ratification of that diplomatic instrument, and, finally, the conclusion of a Franco-Italian pact concerning the Mediterranean, complementary to the Anglo-Italian accord.

The Duce is the only statesman in Europe who has been continuously in office for 16 years, and his experience and advice are thus of marked value. It is known that he has a scheme for the pacification of Europe, hinging upon the gradual revision of the peace treaties concluded after the World War of 1914-1918, to be carried out by pacific methods until a new international order is brought about.

This would be based on justice for all the powers, great and small, and the substitution (or radical reform) of the League of Nations by a directorate of the four great western powers of Europe, which should unite in a pledge to settle all their present and future differences by direct consultation. The Duce's peace plan is destructive of the political order set up at Versailles in 1919, but constructive otherwise, as it takes into account the vital changes that have occurred in Europe during the past two decades.

. . Czechoslovakia

Continued from Page 2, Col. 3

aspirations as was the Holy Alliance with those of their forefathers.

This "peace with honor" has been secured not only at the sacrifice of a small nation, but, in the eyes of the continent, by the surrender by England of its position as the defender of small nations and of elemental justice. Perhaps those who still held such conceptions were naïve, but they certainly were the backbone of English prestige on the continent. They thought that in the British Empire lay support and inspiration in their fight against the growing pressure of insidious forces—such as intolerance. Today, they are disillusioned, so that from Scandinavia to Turkey they believe they must hasten to make their peace with Herr Adolf Hitler.

Europe's present peace prospects are based upon a program of uniformity. It is inconceivable that support of Fascism abroad will not have repercussions at home. But it will be a long step from there to that Pan-European unity based upon tolerance, peace, and justice, which everyman desires.

. . Danubians

Continued from Page 2, Col. 4

Prague to grant autonomy to the Slovaks.

The Serbian people, on the other hand, are politically displeased with the Munich decisions for three reasons: Firstly, they dislike Germans and dread their growing power; secondly, they distrust certain efforts toward revisionism, because particular Serbian groups could benefit from the domination of minorities; thirdly, most Serbs sympathize with the Czechs.

Politically, Rumanians disapprove of the Munich Conference, because it started a boundary revision movement which cannot easily be stopped. Thirty per cent of the inhabitants of Rumania are minorities.

All Hungary approved of the Munich pact, seeing it as a triumph for Hungary's Northern boundary and as starting a process which all Hungarians believe will soon bring them gains in Rumania and Yugoslavia. Hungarians rejoice in the Munich Conference almost as much as do the Germans.

All democratic Left-Wing parties throughout the Danube group feel disappointed, for Munich has given great impetus to authoritarian tendencies. It must be added, however, that even before Munich authoritarianism dominated every Danubian land except Czechoslovakia.

Naturally, the political influence of France and Britain has declined in the Danube Valley. They would seem to be almost eliminated as political forces here. Each people and group naturally assesses peace prospects according to its views of revisionism. Hungary, Bulgaria, and Croatia think that more revision will lead toward peace. Rumania thinks that this movement toward general revision can only bring war.

The present writer considers that prospects for peace are decidedly improved. Ethnologically, boundaries are more nearly just than they have ever been.

Dorien Leigh

RUINS OF A COLUMN-BORDERED STREET

Tadmor of the Ancients

OUT IN THE SYRIAN DESERT, about 160 kilometers east of Homs and 270 kilometers northeast of Damascus, lies Palmyra, once the largest caravan center in the Near East and the capital of an empire which included Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor. It was here that ill-fated Zenobia ruled until forced to figure in the triumph of the Roman Emperor Aurelian, who captured and destroyed Palmyra.

References to Tadmor, which later became known as Palmyra, are to be found in Assyrian documents and in the Bible, but it was during the reigns of the Roman Emperor Hadrian and of his successors that the city reached its zenith of prosperity and power. Most of its important monuments and ruins date from that epoch. The main street was bordered by at least 375 columns, of which some 150 still remain.

Until the eighteenth century little was known about ancient Palmyra, and it is only recently that the ruins have been at all thoroughly studied. Some 10 years ago, the Arab dwellings that prevented further excavation work around the Temple of Bel were removed. The recent archaeological researches at Palmyra have been published by the French Institute at Damas, a branch of the University of Paris, in its Bulletin d'Etudes Orientales. Inscriptions found at Palmyra were published by the Syrian National Museum.

To visit Palmyra some years ago a caravan had to be organized, and several days as well as considerable effort and expense were necessary to reach there. Today, it is possible to travel there by automobile from Homs in about five hours.

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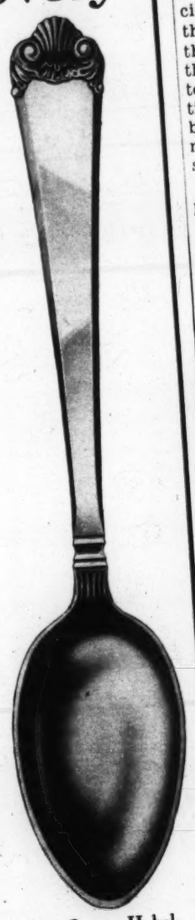

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Repertoire From the Birds

WHEN A YOUNG LADY calls by long distance from San Francisco to a young man in Yosemite National Park and asks him to whistle for her over the telephone, either she is very charmed with him—or he can whistle. In one case he could whistle and he serenaded the unidentified voice for 15 minutes while he shivered in the park's midnight chill.

The young man was Max Gilstrap, then ranger-naturalist at Yosemite, but later stationed on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. He is noted for his bird imitations, around which in winter he weaves a lecture on America's National Parks.

* * *

Max can imitate the songs of about 60 birds. And when he talks about nature and the parks, letting the notes of a mountain nuthatch or the trill of a rock wren punctuate his stories, he soon has his audience figuratively sitting on the rim of Grand Canyon or looking at the lacy wonder of Yosemite Falls. He usually begins by whistling an arrangement of "Indian Love Call" made up of bird notes. Then he says, "All right, pull up a log or sit there on the pine needles and I'll show you how to imitate the birds, before we go on this nature stroll."

* * *

"First, pucker up your lips and just whistle—any old way.

"Then, repeat aloud, 'Tut, tut, tut, tut.' Notice the movement of the tongue against the front teeth. Now pucker your lips as you do when whistling normally and whisper, 'Tut, tut, tut, tut.' To this tongue movement add your whistle. Begin slowly and get faster for 12 or 13 'tuts,' then end abruptly. By listening to the woodpecker (red-shafted flicker) for proper pitch and timing, you can now imitate his call.

"Say, 'La, la, la, la.' Pucker your lips and whisper the same. To this movement of the tongue add your whistle. There! (Remember this takes weeks of practice.) To imitate the robin, make short 'la, la's' up and down at different pitches. Be sure to check these calls with the birds.

"Now you are ready for a hard one. Draw your breath inward against the roof of your mouth. Again. Keep this up until you are able to flutter your soft palate in the back of your throat. Add to this 'flutter' a normal intake whistle and you have the song of the canary. A slight quiver of the lips will aid in making this song.

* * *

"The 'flutter,' like the 'tut' and 'la,' may be whistled either outward or inward. Of course, there are hundreds of variations of these three lessons. After getting control of the tongue you will be able to make the 'la' movement so fast you can make two notes sound together (in harmony). By puffing the cheeks slightly, three notes can be made in rapid succession. With this introduction you are ready to try the bird calls."

Then Max goes through a repertoire of bird songs equal to any bird symphony in the woods. Beginning with an easy call like that of the spotted sandpiper, he goes on to the canyon wren, the white-throated swift, the "flutter" call of the western wood peewee, the western chipping sparrow, the rock wren, the two-noted tinkle of the red-backed junco, the low yodel of the screech owl, the fine, penetrating notes of the golden-crowned kinglet, the soft, low notes of the western mourning dove, and many others.

Max Gilstrap's first interest in the imitation of birds dawned when he passed the Boy Scout merit badge for bird study in order to get his eagle Scout award. Then, when he graduated from high school, he began working on a milk wagon, and this gave him an excellent opportunity to observe the birds, for his work began at 3 a. m.

He used his first year's savings to pay his expenses to a World Boy Scout Jamboree in 1929, near Birkenhead, England. There, where 50,000 Boy Scouts from 72 nations had assembled, he found his bird calls constituted a common language.

After he returned, he used his whistling along with travel talks before schools and clubs in Oklahoma to pay his college expenses. As a result of this work he was offered a job as summer ranger in Yosemite National Park in California. Here, under the direction of Bert Harwell, park naturalist and bird imitator, he was given an excellent opportunity to study the birds of the Sierra Nevadas. In 1936 he attended the Yosemite School of Field Natural History, which trains men for the naturalist service in the National Parks.

* * *

The work in the national parks is of two general types, one done by the park rangers and the other by the ranger-naturalists. The park ranger's responsibilities are for the protection work, much like that done by the forest ranger in the national forests. In his odd moments you might find him helping a "sagebrusher" (auto camp tourist) fix his car, fixing trail signs, or making a "drag-out" (to assist a party out of the canyon) of some "dude" who failed to "top-out" (come out of the canyon) at the expected time.

As a typical ranger-naturalist, Max's responsibilities consist of the educational work of interpreting the interesting features of the park to visitors. He conducts nature walks, prepares museum exhibits, leads auto caravans, and lectures around the campfires. The ranger-naturalist's spare time is filled with making flower collections, stuffing squirrels, banding and photographing birds, digging pottery out of prehistoric ruins, catching a gopher snake, digging fossils or dragging a dead century plant into headquarters to use in illustrating a campfire talk.

* * *

Max explains, "In taking a group on a nature walk it is not our purpose to cram their thoughts with a mass of names and statistics but chiefly to open their eyes and ears to the things around them. Some people see more beauty than others. A story is told of the great painter, Whistler, who was painting a beautiful sunset, when a passer-by objected, 'Say, I don't see all the colors in that sunset that you're putting on that paper.' Whistler turned, smiling, and remarked. 'Well, don't you wish you could?'"

Max is always interested in the impression the Grand Canyon makes on a visitor for the first time. Some approach it gingerly, even lie down flat on the ground and crawl up to it slowly and look over. But he likes to tell of a little boy who approached it bravely, leaned over, looked down fearlessly and remarked, "I'll bet if you jumped down there it sure would sting your feet."

RUTH NETTLETON

NATURE LORE FIRSTHAND

Max Gilstrap Lectures to a Group of Visitors at Cape Royal, on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. At the Left, the Bird Imitator Is Shown Holding a Young Robin on His Finger and (Below) a Rocky Mountain Nuthatch

Twelfth Dynasty Temple

Digging in the dust at Karnak, 400 miles south of Cairo, two French Egyptologists have uncovered and rebuilt a twelfth dynasty temple of Amon, relic of the art which flourished by the Nile some 3,500 years ago. Experts have branded it among the finest monuments of ancient Egypt in existence. The monument originally marked the reign of Senusret and was first discovered when Pierre Lacau and Henry Chevrier were working on the Pylong of Amenophis III in 1924.

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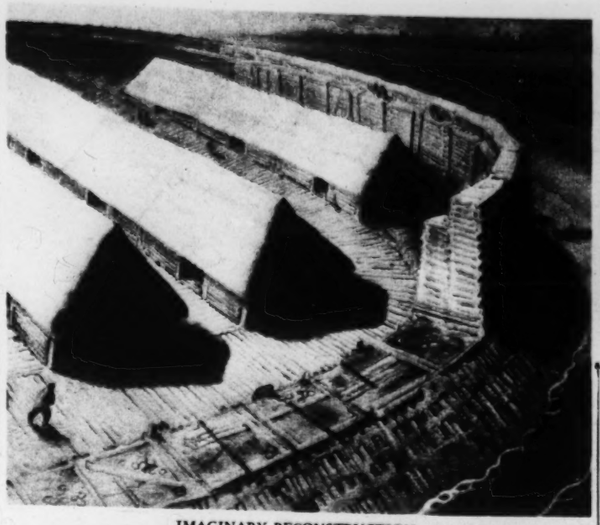
Town-Planning in the Iron Age

MEN "TOWN-PLANNED" their villages even in the Early Iron Age, excavations near Biskupin in western Poland show. Reconstruction of village life in this early period is being carried out on the site by an expedition from Poznan University, which has uncovered the ground plan of a large village, built entirely of wood. Traces of ancient streets, huts, defenses and even parts of the walls are still to be seen.

The village, which was built some time between 700 and 500 B. C. by an agricultural people known as the Lusatians, occupies a peninsula about six acres in extent, jutting out into a small lake. In ancient times the whole district was one of lake and marsh, and the site appears to have been chosen for protection against the invading tribes which made periodic incursions southward from the shores of the Baltic. It was occupied for nearly 1,000 years, being deserted about 300 A. D., probably as the result of floods.

Fire and water rather than marauding tribes appear to have been the chief enemies of the village. There are no signs of any battle, and very few arms have been found on the site. Many of the huts, however, show traces of having been burnt, while a serious flood compelled the inhabitants to raise the floor level of their huts and to rebuild the protecting wall and its breakwaters.



IMAGINARY RECONSTRUCTION

The Section of the Village Shown Above Indicates How the Ancient Town May Have Looked, as Imagined From the Remains of Ramparts, Streets, and Hut Foundations Recently Excavated (Right). Streets Were Parallel and Doorways Opened to the South, Which Gave Both Sunshine and Privacy

It is the floods, however, which are said to be responsible for the preservation of Biskupin, as silt and water, which are among the best preservatives, soon completely covered the lower parts of the houses.

Excavations show that the village was surrounded on all sides by a massive rampart. Round the top was a walk protected on the outside by a breast-high wall. On the water level rows of sloping posts acted as a breakwater.

Within the rampart the village was laid out on a symmetrical design worthy of the most up-to-date town planners, and all the huts faced south. A street ran all round the village immediately within the wall. It was crossed by six parallel streets running east and west. The streets, as well as the huts, were made of wood.

The huts were built end to end, generally with a common wall, turned a blank face toward the street at the back and had large openings toward the south. All the huts appear to have been identical in style. A full-size reconstruction shows that the walls were built of oak trunks, and the roofs, sloping to back and front, were thatched with reeds from the lake. A veranda ran the whole length of the south side, behind which there was usually one large room.

An open hearth consisting of a circular platform of stones stood in the center of the right-hand half of the room. The floor was plastered over with clay to mitigate the danger of fire, but the tree-trunk walls were left bare. Occasionally there was a screened sleeping room on the left, but more often there was only a large sleeping platform of birch branches interwoven with birch twigs. Door, window and chimney combined to make one big opening off the veranda.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Way Out . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The recent articles, "An Appeal for Peace With Honor," by Sir Norman Angell, and "The Tangled Skein in Europe," by Mr. Wickham Steed, in the Weekly Magazine Sections of June 29 and August 24, respectively, whilst not specifically advocating the aims of the New Commonwealth Society, appeared to bring out, very clearly, that these practical ideals are the only ones which can lift Europe out of the chaos of doubt and misunderstanding.

The proposals of this movement are now becoming generally known, as the Society is established in most important countries, including the United States. They are: to have incorporated in the League of Nations, an International Tribunal, or Court of Law in Equity; and to provide, at the same time, a similarly constituted military, naval, and aerial police force, adequate to uphold all rulings of this Tribunal.

Lacking these two most necessary adjuncts, the League has drifted feebly along, failing at all the most important crises, and apparently utilized, as far as Britain is concerned, only as a means of preserving the status quo. This is a very costly method, as it has effected no ultimate saving in armaments, for the simple reason that certain nations (and many persons in Britain) regard the terms of the Versailles Treaty unjust when made, and even more so now.

Legitimate expansion, without domination, is indubitably the right of all growing nations, and such needs, together with adjustments of all disagreements and differences of an international character—in matters of land, raw materials, production, trade, transport, currency standardization and stabilization, debt settlements, and economics generally—could then be settled by the League, without the possibility of any assumption of one nation regarding another in a mistaken light, as regards loss of prestige, or signs of weakness; these stumbling-blocks to understanding would no longer persist.

The time has more than come when world co-operation is not only most expedient, but an absolute necessity, in view of present material progress. The New Commonwealth proposals would mitigate the enormous cost of armaments, as these, instead of being maintained at existing strengths, could by international agreement be reduced to a fixed minimum "model" supply, from which the police force would be furnished, and kept right up to date. There can be little doubt that nations which have left the League, because dissatisfied with it, would most gladly return, with the assurance of its being administered with fully representative and impartial justice, and its rulings invincibly upheld. No excuse for secessions would remain. If newly constituted League rulings provided that the "haves" made some needed obligations to the "have nots" this could be done in a spirit of good will, and without fear, since security against all predatory methods would be insured.

DUDLEY STOW

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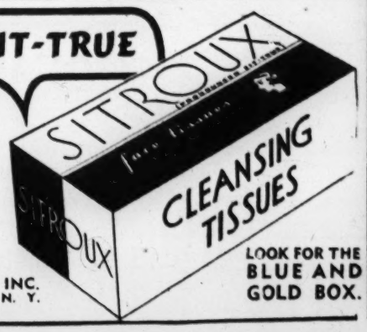

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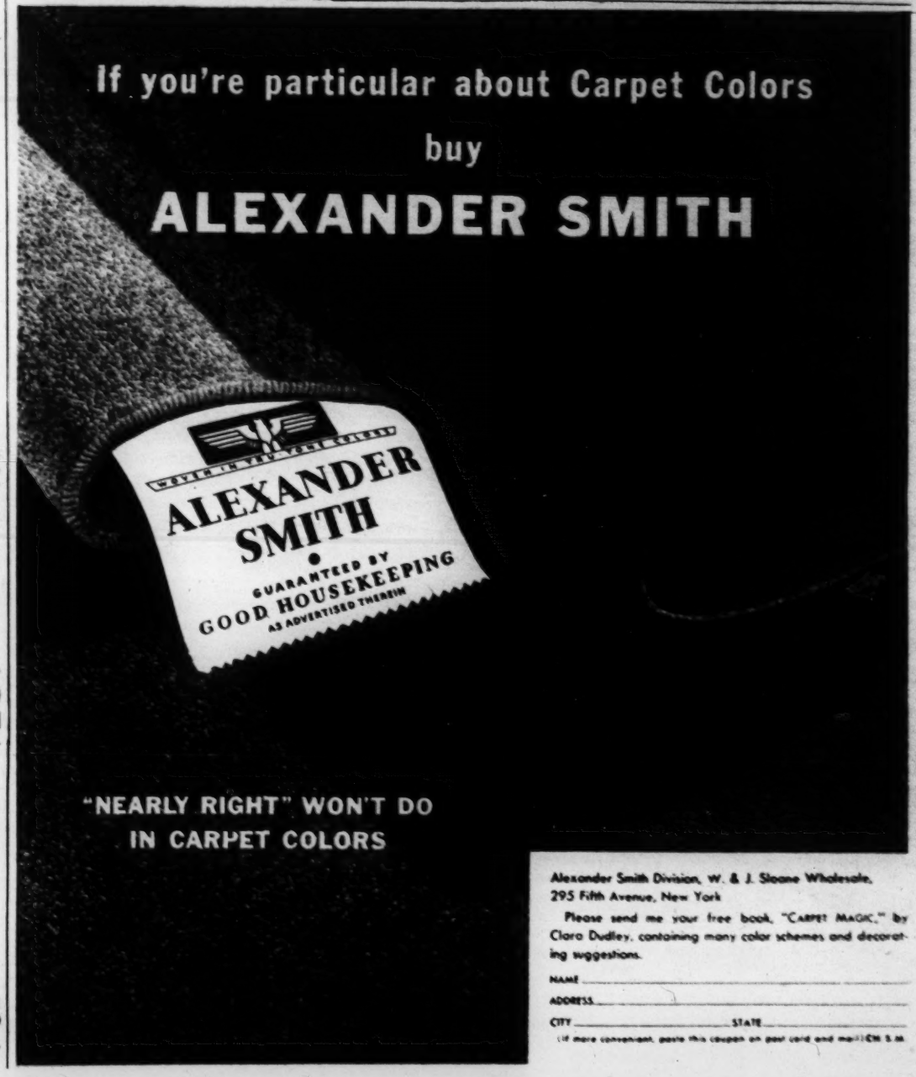

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PUMPKIN COCOANUT FILLING

2 cups steamed or baked pumpkin (canned pumpkin may also be used)
1½ cups shredded cocoanut
2 cups rich milk or cream
1 cup brown sugar
2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon mace
½ teaspoon allspice

Strain the pumpkin and mash it. Blend with the cocoanut. Mix the pumpkin-cocoanut combination with the milk, sugar, beaten eggs, salt and spices. Beat for two minutes. Line a nine inch pie tin with pastry rolled thin. Pour in the pumpkin filling. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, for fifteen minutes. Then lower the heat to 350° and bake for thirty to forty-five minutes longer, until a silver knife inserted in the custard comes out clean and dry.

PUMPKIN NUT TARTS

2 cups cooked pumpkin, strained
1½ cups milk
2 eggs, separated
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1¼ teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon ginger
½ cup chopped nutmeats
Whipped cream

Line ten small tart tins with Rumford pastry. Mix pumpkin and milk together. Add beaten egg yolks. Add sugar mixed with spices and salt. Add nuts and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Fill tart shells and bake in a quick oven, 450°, for ten minutes. Reduce heat to 375° and bake about twenty minutes longer. Before serving pile sweetened whipped cream on top of tarts.

Not often do you see this old-time favorite with such fancy fixin's—but just try these recipes . . . Pumpkin Nut Tarts and Pumpkin Cocoanut Pie. Either one is a grand variation of plain Pumpkin Pie.

Note the use of baking powder in the Rumford Pastry recipe. That may seem odd to you but try making your pie-crust with Rumford. Many home cooks, who are wonderfully successful with everything but pie-crust, find this Rumford Pastry method the solution of their pie-crust difficulties.

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RUMFORD PASTRY

1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
⅓ cup lard or other shortening
Ice cold water

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Work in the shortening lightly with the fingers. Mix to a firm dough with ice water and roll on a floured board. This makes sufficient pastry for two pies.

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